

4. That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary Musketry Drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.

5. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 1865.

(a).—For recruits, 30 Squad or Company Drills, or instruction in Musketry.

For others, 9 Drills,—3 of which have been Drills of the whole Corps.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 372.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1865.

Notifications.—In supersession of Notification No. 204 of the 1st May 1865, leave of absence on private affairs and without pay, is granted to Sergeant W. Scott, Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, from the 20th April 1865 to 8th August 1865.

No. 373.

Captain J. M. Williams, late 1st Madras European Fusiliers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with the powers of a Superintendent of Works.

No. 374.

Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade and posted to the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 15th May 1865.

No. 375.

Sergeant P. Conway, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 22nd September to the 31st October 1865, in extension of the six months' leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 156, dated 6th May 1865.

* If absent, it must be so stated, and also whether with the leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness, duly certified.

No. 376.

The 21st October 1865.

Mr. J. D'Souza, temporary Overseer of the 3rd Grade, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade for special service in the Straits Settlement.

No. 377.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab to Rajpootana:—

Conductor Q. S. Griffiths, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Sergeant E. Burke, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 378.

The 23rd October 1865.

Mr. W. Scott, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Upper Godavery to the Southern Road Division.

No. 379.

The 25th October 1865.

Corporal J. Telford, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is removed from the Public Works Department and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 380.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department of the Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st October 1865:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.

Falconnett, Captain G. P. de P., R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana.

Lang, Captain A. M., R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Oudh.

To be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.

O'Donnell, Mr. J. W., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

Hills, Captain J., R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana.

To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.

Bennett, Mr. J., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Straits Settlement.

Darrah, Captain H. Z., S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, British Burmah.

Faber, Captain H. R., R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces.

Francis, Captain A., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana.

Puckle, Captain H. G., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.

Angelo, Lieutenant R. F., late 41st Native Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

James, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.

To be Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Clarke, Lieutenant S. C., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

Clarke, Lieutenant H. C. W., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Clementson, Mr. E. W., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.

Cumming, Lieutenant W. G., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.

Dobbs, Mr. R. S., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

Engledue, Lieutenant W. J., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Oudh.

Fraser, Lieutenant A. T., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.

Goldie, Lieutenant B. J., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Gordon, Mr. R., C. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.

Griffith, Captain A. S., B. S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana.

Rhind, Mr. R. H., C. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Tomkins, Lieutenant W. P., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Kemp, Mr. J., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

To be Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Hurst, Sergeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.

To be Overseer, 1st Grade.

Keshore, Balkrishna, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Overseer, 2nd Grade.

Redmond, Mr. J., Overseer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

To be Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Smith, Major F. N., M. S. C., Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

To be Accountant, 1st Grade.

Newman, Mr. W., Accountant, 2nd Grade, Accountant General's Office.

To be Accountant, 3rd Grade.

Sircar, Gour Mohun, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces.

Ricks, Mr. C., Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces.

No. 381.

Conductor C. B. Goode, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is removed from the Department, with effect from the 5th instant, and his services placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 382.

The 26th October 1865.

Major E. A. Saunders, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Hyderabad.

No. 383.

Sergeant J. Mitchell, of the Madras Army, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is removed from the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 384.

In continuation of Notification No. 380 of the 24th instant, Mr. R. White, Accountant, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Accountant, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1865.

No. 385.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 380, dated 24th October 1865, Baboo Rakhal Doss Roy, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is promoted to the rank of Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1865.

No. 386.

Mr. H. Bolton is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 1st Grade and posted to Oudh.

No. 387.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 92, dated 17th March 1865, Lieutenant G. S. Hills, R. E., is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade and posted to Bengal.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Armstrong Gun Range and a Road from Bunnee to Poorwah, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the villages noted below, is required for the said purposes.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857:—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.			REMARKS.
		A.	R.	P.	
Oonao	Surrai Jogah	155	0	10	For the Armstrong Range.
	Kantha	243	2	20	Ditto.
	Beekamow... ..	107	3	5	Ditto.
	Suhrawan	29	0	30	Ditto.
	Koosharee... ..	79	0	5	Ditto.
	Mahnowra... ..	108	1	0	Ditto.
	Suhrawan	9	3	5	For Road from Bunnee to Poorwah.

OONAO;
The 7th October 1865. }

A. M. LIANG, *Captain, R. E.*
Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency,
Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office:—

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin.

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees 1,47,920

Lahore ditto ditto ... 4,940

H. HYDE,

The 21st October 1865.

Head Commissioner.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A Government Promissory Note No. 8186 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, of 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 500 (five hundred), payment of which has been stopped; as also a large bundle of testimonials. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above, will be handsomely rewarded by the undersigned or his constituent.

SHAMA CHURN CHATTERJEE.

By his constituent, SIB CHUNDER MULLICK.

Nos. 1 and 2, Amratollah Lane, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

In order to facilitate the transfer of the management of the public debt to the Bank of Bengal, which will take effect from the 2nd of January 1866, no Promissory Notes will be received at this Office, either for payment of interest or for renewal, after the 22nd December 1865.

By Order of the Government of India,

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 14th Oct. 1865. }

The Sarawuk, Jaanee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHINUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BAREGOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindoe, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerat, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

No. 83.

NOTIFICATION.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned Government Promissory Note deposited in the Treasure Chest of the late Cawnpore Executive Commissariat Officer of this Division (Deputy Assistant Commissary General late Captain W. W. Williamson), on the outbreak of the Mutiny in the month of June 1857, by Sewbux Roy and Bissennoth, late Contractors, is not forthcoming. The Note was endorsed in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, by the depositors, and has never been endorsed by him to any other party. Payment of this Note and of interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore:—

No. 13589 of 48921 of 1841-42 (transferred to No. 7260 of 1854-55) of 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

2. This Office Notification No. 56 of 18th February last, published in *Gazette of India*, 4th March 1865, is hereby cancelled.

S. CHALMERS, Captain,

Deputy Asst. Commissary General.

EX. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

CAWNPORE,

The 14th October 1865.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

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FROM
CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE
Years 1789 to 1797.
SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION
OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY
W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

*Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the
Record Commission.*

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Calcutta.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the publication of the *Gazette of India* at Simla will terminate on the 28th October. All communications, therefore, regarding subsequent issues of the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Calcutta Office.

FOR SALE.

Price Five Rupees per Volume.

A COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNDS, relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Regarding Talookdaree rights in Oudh.

From His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, to the Right Hon'ble Sir CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 20th September 1865.

We have the honor to forward for your information the copy of a Circular Order issued by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh in reference to an article which appeared in the *Press* Newspaper, and which has been copied into the Indian Prints.

2. The article professes to contain the extract, paras. 3, 4, and 5, of a Despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Financial Commissioner, communicating instructions for Mr. Davies' guidance. It is said to have been dated 15th September 1864.

3. As shown by the Chief Commissioner, no such Despatch was ever received by Mr. Davies, whose only instructions were communicated to him through Mr. Wingfield, the Chief Commissioner.

4. It is needless for us to add that no letter of the number and date quoted, nor any letter whatever of the purport quoted, was issued by the Government of India. No instructions were at any time given to Mr. Davies, but through the Chief

Commissioner Mr. Wingfield. The wishes of the Government in respect to the conduct of his duties by Mr. Davies are contained in the Despatch of the Foreign Secretary, Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., to the Chief Commissioner, No. 284, dated 30th September 1864, as printed in the Blue Book upon Oudh.

Copy.

CIRCULAR No. 67-2889.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

TO

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 9th September 1865.

SIR,—The *Oudh Gazette* of this instant (9th September) contains an article extracted from the *Press*, a Newspaper published in London, from which the following passage is taken:—

“Colonel H. M. Durand, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, addressed a Despatch No. 917, dated Simla, the 15th September 1864, to Mr. R. H. Davies, informing that gentleman that the Governor General in Council had appointed him Financial Commissioner for the Province of Oudh, and conveying to him instructions for his guidance in his new office. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of that Despatch are as follows:—

"3. His Excellency views with much displeasure the system which has sprung up in Oudh since the mutinies, of conferring upon Talookdars the sole proprietary right in lands, to the exclusion of all tenants' rights, thus placing the sole power in the hands of an aristocracy, who, until very recently, were our open and avowed enemies.

"4. This system, I am directed to remark, has been based upon a mistaken policy. While His Excellency is willing to concede to the aristocracy of Oudh all the privileges to which they are by hereditary right entitled, he cannot consent to place in their hands irresponsible power, thereby subjecting the tenants to an evil nowhere else existing in India.

"5. A total revision of the Sunnuds becomes necessary."

2. I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to request that you will take immediate measures to inform the principal Talookdars of

your Division, that the pretended Despatch, above referred to, was never received by Mr. Davies. The only instructions relative to the Sunnuds received by the Financial Commissioner, were forwarded to him by the Chief Commissioner, and are contained in the following extract from Colonel Durand's letter No. 284, dated 30th September 1864:—"You will carefully impress upon the Talookdars that, whilst His Excellency in Council has no desire or intention of infringing the terms of the Sunnuds granted them so long as they abide by the conditions binding on themselves," &c., &c.

3. I am to request that there may be no delay in executing the orders contained in this report, and that you will furnish an early report of the manner in which they have been carried out.

I have, &c.,

J. REID,

Secretary.

Government of Madras.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries on the 31st August 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	REMARKS.
				<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	2,14,948	2 6 to 8 9	The number of plants planted out during the month is 39,193, making the total permanently planted out in the plantations 2,44,871.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	3,153	2 10 to 7 0	
	Var Frutex ...				
	" Vera ...				
3	C. Officinalis ...	Original Loxa Bark.	8,559	2 10 to 7 0	The increase by propagation is 25,424, being 6,125 plants under the average of the last six months, making the total at the end of the month 6,96,853.
	Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga) ...				
4	Ditto ...	Select Crown Bark	4,36,962	2 10 to 7 0	
	Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera) ...				
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	3,139	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	93	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,899	1 8 to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.	
Total number of plants...			6,96,853		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st July 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st August 1865.	Growth in inches during August 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	122½	124	1½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	109¾	110½	0¾	
3	19	112	113	1	
4	15	104½	105	0½	
5	27	124½	125½	1	
6	20	99	100	1	
7	20	113	113½	0½	J. W. Brecks, Esq.
8	18	119	120	1	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	119½	121	1½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	123¾	124½	0¾	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	108	109	1	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	68½	70½	2½	Plant cut down for bark.

Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants of *C. Succirubra* planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is 1 inch, being ⅙ths of an inch under the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis has made strong shoots of 70½ inches in height, giving the growth of 2½ inches during the month.

The twelve plants of *C. Officinalis* (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation, gives an average growth of 3½ inches, or ¼ of an inch above the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 168, making the total number of plants distributed 81,066.

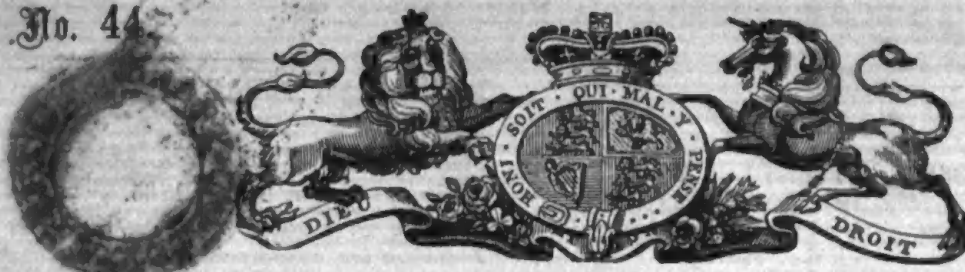
TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis, planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st July 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st August 1865.	Growth in inches during August 1865.
1	19	88	92½	4½
2	14½	83½	86	2½
3	28	89	94½	5½
4	22	88½	90½	2
5	21½	89	93½	4½
6	28	102	105½	3½
7	22½	87	89½	2½
8	21½	84½	87½	3
9	21½	94	97½	3½
10	19½	87	90½	3½
11	24	93	97	4
12	24	91	96	5

OOTACAMUND,
September 1865. }

W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Cinchona Plantations.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4092.

Port William, the 1st November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Statement of the number of Furloughs available in the season 1865-66 for the Members of the Bengal Civil Service is published for general information :—

Number of servants absent on Furlough on this date	...	...	...	...	42
Deduct lapses by expiry	...	...	...	...	6

Furloughs available	...	...	...	...	36
	...	...	...	...	20

Total (being 10 per cent. of the whole number of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment)	56
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

1. Colin Lindsay, for 3 years.
2. Henry Anthony Harrison, for 3 years.
3. George Augustus Pepper, for 3 years.
4. William Henry Henderson, for 3 years.
5. Henry Bruce Simson, for 3 years.
6. Arthur Brandreth, for 2 years.
7. Wilmot Lane, for 2 years.
8. Frederick R. Hogg, for 1 year.

Furloughs have been allotted to eight applicants as per margin.

<i>Names of Furlough holders.</i>	<i>Date of expiry.</i>
1. Charles Edward Chapman	...24th Dec. 1865.
2. Wilton Oldham	... 4th Mar. 1866.
3. William John Rivett Carnac	...11th " "
4. James Vane-Agnew	...23rd " "
5. Alexander Wood Russell	... 4th April "
6. Alfred Lisle March Phillipps	...10th " "
7. George Lukis Lang	...25th " "
8. Robert George Currie	...25th " "
9. Henry Edmund Perkins	...25th " "
10. Herbert Hankey	...25th " "
11. John Berney Worgan	... 5th May "
12. Charles Alfred Elliott	...14th " "
13. Henry Wodehouse Dashwood	... 4th June "
14. Reginald Floyer Saunders	... 9th July "
15. John Petty Hamilton Ward	...24th Aug. "
16. Henry Minchin Chase	...11th Oct. "
17. Alexander Elliott Russell	...21st " "

Twelve Furloughs remain unassigned and seven-
teen more will lapse between this date and the
31st October next, as noted in the margin.

No. 4093.

Mr. R. C. A. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, reported, on the 15th ultimo, his return from the leave of absence granted to him on the 17th March 1865.

No. 4094.

In modification of Notification No. 1506, dated the 31st August 1865, Palukdhuree Loll, Tehsildar of Sohawul, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

Mr. C. R. Coles, Political Assistant, Bundelcund, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the territory assigned to the British Government by the States of Rewah, Myhere, Sohawul, and Nagode, for occupation by the Railway.

A. M. MONTRATH,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 2124.

Simla, the 25th October 1865.

Dr. J. McL. Pemberton, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st proximo, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2126.

Ramdial, Superintendent of the Chanda Settlement, is appointed to be a Deputy Collector in the Nagpore Settlement, vice Jye Kishen Rao, deceased.

No. 2128.

Fort William, the 3rd November 1865.

The services of Mr. E. S. Robertson are replaced at the disposal of the Government N. W. Provinces.

POLITICAL.

No. 917.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of "Rae" on Purmeshree Doss, Superintendent of Jignee, in Bundelcund.

No. 919.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction on Mir Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of Rutlam.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3188.

Simla, the 25th October 1865.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Read again the following correspondence relative to revised Forms of Trade and Navigation Returns and to a proposed series of Financial Statistics, viz. :—

A letter from the Statistical Committee, dated 24th March 1863, proposing revised Forms of Trade and Navigation Returns and a series of Financial Statistics.

The Financial Resolution No. 1637, dated 22nd April 1863, inviting the opinions of the Local Governments on the Forms of Trade and Navigation Returns.

The Home Department's endorsement No. 7735 of 12th December 1863, forwarding a letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 13, dated 30th October 1863, with the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

The Financial Resolution No. 2189, dated 20th April 1865, settling the details which are to be given in the annual accounts under the new system of accounts.

A letter from Mr. M. H. Foster, dated 29th August 1865, detailing the procedure in the Central Office of Accounts for consolidating the monthly and annual accounts of Revenue and Charge.

Read also the following documents on the subject, viz. :—

A letter No. 185, dated 12th January 1864, from the Government of Bengal, forwarding a series of monthly Returns of Trade and Navigation, which the Board of Revenue, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, propose in substitution of those recommended by the Statistical Committee.

A letter from the Statistical Committee, dated 17th August 1864, in which they abide by the forms proposed by them, but modify the forms in some minor particulars, so as to meet certain objections of the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, and of the Revenue Authorities, and the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

The Home Department's endorsement No. 469 of 26th July 1865, forwarding the opinion of the Government of Madras on the forms proposed for the Trade and Navigation Returns and for Statistics for the Administration Reports of the Local Governments.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that at present the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the Administration of British Burmah, publish Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the territories under their control. It is not intended to dispense with these Annual Returns, or to abridge the detail in them, or to interfere with their compilation under the orders of the Local Governments.

2. Inasmuch, however, as the information in these volumes is not brought together, so as to show the Foreign Trade of India in one view, and as their appearance after the close of the year deprives them of much practical value, it is desirable that a set of Monthly Returns of Trade and Navigation should be superadded in such form as will admit of their consolidation by a Central Office of the Government of India, into Monthly and Annual Returns showing the Foreign Trade of India.

3. To this end, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide, conformably with the recommendation of the Statistical Committee, that the several Custom Houses should submit to the Chief Customs Authority in each Presidency or Province, Monthly Returns of the sea-borne Trade and Navigation for their respective Ports, for consolidation in a Monthly Return for that Presidency or Province.

4. This consolidated Monthly Return will, doubtless, be published by the Local Government in its own Gazette, but a copy of it should be forwarded as soon as possible, and not later than the second month after that to which it relates, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, for further consolidation in a General Monthly Return of Trade and Navigation for India, which will be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

5. It is essential to the accuracy of the consolidated Return for India that the primary

No.

1. Imports, Foreign, Duty free.	Articles.	Quantity landed.	Declared real value.		
2. Imports & consumption, } Foreign Dutiable	"	"	"	Fixed Tariff value.	Entered for Home consumption, including goods from Bond.
3. Exports, Foreign, Duty free,	"	"	"		
4. " " Dutiable,	"	"	"	"	
5. Foreign Trade, vessels employed in the—distinguished according to nationality.	Nationality, Vessels, Tonnage,		Showing separately		{ Entered. Cleared.
6. " " vessels employed in—showing countries whence arrived, whither bound.	Countries whence arrived and whither bound, Vessels, Tonnage,		Showing separately		{ Entered. Cleared.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

7. Imports, Coasting Trade, Duty free, showing articles, quantity, Declared real value.
 8. Exports " " " " " " " " " "
 9. Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, British, Foreign, Country Craft { Entered.
Cleared.

7. These forms are approved of with the following modifications, viz. :—

I.—In the Returns Nos. 2 and 4 of Dutiable Imports and of Exports, the Committee propose two columns for the Tariff and the declared real values of the articles; but for tariffed goods, the value which is declared at the Custom House is the Tariff value. It will suffice, therefore, to retain merely one column for the declared real value, it being understood that, for tariffed goods, the Tariff value will be expressed as the declared real value.

II.—In the same Returns, 2 and 4, a column should be added for the amount of duty collected on each article, for, as pointed out by the Government of Madras, the information exists in the books of every Custom House, and its entry in the Returns will involve very trifling labor.

III.—The Returns 3 and 4 would show the exports of Indian produce and manufactures, but would not distinguish them from foreign merchandise or re-exports. Accordingly the Returns, instead of being devoted respectively to duty free and dutiable exports, will be allotted to Indian produce and manufactures, and foreign merchandise.

IV.—Articles should be entered in the several forms according to the classification which will be settled in subsequent paragraphs of this Resolution.

V.—The three Returns, Nos. 7 to 9, of the Coasting Trade of India, are classed as Supplemental, in order to distinguish them from the preceding six, which are devoted to the Foreign Trade of India, or that with Ports

Returns from the Custom Houses in the several Presidencies to their Chief Customs Authority should be framed on precisely the same principle and in the same form, and the Statistical Committee have shaped their recommendations accordingly.

6. For the Returns to be furnished by each Custom House, in a Presidency or Province, to its Chief Customs Authority, in supersession of those now in use, the Statistical Committee propose the following series. The Returns, as appended to this Resolution, are numbered 1 to 9, viz. :—

not Indian. Hence the Committee did not (in the supplemental Forms Nos. 7 to 9, which accompanied their first Report) distinguish between the trade with Indian Ports which are British, and that with Indian Ports which are not British. In their subsequent letter, however, of 17th August 1864, they have adopted for the consolidated Return from each Presidency Mr. Inverarity's suggestion, that the distinction should be maintained in the portion relating to the coasting trade of India. Corresponding amendments must be made, therefore, in the supplemental Returns from each Custom House, Nos. 7 to 9, that is, the word "duty-free" will be omitted from the heading of the Returns 7 and 8, and when exports or imports of any article occur in any month, under both classes of Indian Ports, (viz., British Indian and Ports not British,) the entries for British Indian Ports will be shown in one total, and those for Ports not British will next be brought forward in detail for each Port, with the amount of duty which may have been collected on the articles. The same course will be observed in the supplemental Return, No. 9, of vessels employed in the Coasting Trade. In that Return, also, British Indian Vessels will be distinguished from British Vessels.

8. The foregoing amendments have been made in the Forms Nos. 1 to 9, which are attached to this Resolution.

9. It is necessary to repeat the caution of the Statistical Committee that the supplemental consolidated monthly Returns of the Coasting or Interportal Trade of India, are not to show the trade between any two Ports of the same Presidency, but only that between different Presidencies. Or,

to use the words of the Committee, "The Returns*

* i. e.—The consolidated monthly Returns from the Chief Custom Authority in each Presidency.

of Interportal Trade from each Presidency will include the Imports into every Port belonging to such Presidency from Indian Ports forming part of another Presidency, and, similarly, the Exports from every Port in such Presidency, to Indian Ports subject to another Presidency, but will not include the Coasting Trade *inter se* of Ports belonging to the same Presidency; the object of such Returns being to show, not the amount of trade conveyed by sea between one Port and another of the same Government, but the aggregate Coasting Trade of each Government with other Divisions of British India." The words "Government and Presidency" in this quotation include each Presidency or Administration which has a sea-borne trade, and, as subordinate thereto, all the native Foreign States whose Ports are connected with it.

10. If any Local Government desire to obtain Monthly Returns from its subordinate Custom Houses or Ports, of the trade with each other, the information should be supplied in a series distinct from the Returns Nos. 1 to 9 above prescribed.

11. With respect to weights and measures, the Committee observe, that "In these subsidiary

Returns (1 to 9) from the subordinate Custom Houses, as also in those to be furnished by the Chief Customs Authority of each Presidency to the Financial Department in Calcutta, quantities will be entered in the (Tariff) weights, measures, and currency, according to which the several Custom Houses charge duty. The Financial Department will, when necessary, reduce all weights and measures to the English standard." The Governor General in Council considers that the expression of quantities in English weights and measures may be made preferably, in the Returns from the Chief Customs Authority of each Presidency.

12. It will be observed that the Returns prescribed for Custom Houses do not include one for articles remaining in Bond. A Return of this nature in the Form No. 16, attached to this Resolution, will probably be required from only the Custom House at the chief town of each Presidency. The Chief Customs Authority will arrange accordingly.

13. For the Returns to be furnished to the Financial Department by the Chief Customs Authority of each Presidency, the Statistical Committee propose the following series; the Returns, as appended to this Resolution, are numbered 10 to 22 as follows, viz. :—

FOREIGN TRADE.

No.		Articles.	Quantities landed.	Quantities entered for Home consumption.
10.	Imports and consumption,			
1.	Articles free of duty,	"	"	"
2.	Articles subject to duty,	"	"	"
11.	Declared real value of articles imported.	"	Declared real value.	
12.	Exports, Foreign Merchandise.	"	Quantities.	Declared real value.
13.	Indian Produce and Manufactures.	"	"	"
14.	Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade, distinguishing their nationality.	Nationality. Vessels. Tons.	showing separately.	Entered, } For the cleared, } month also total of British and Foreign entered and cleared. } in each expired month of the year.
15.	Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade, classed according to the countries whence arriving, and whither bound.	Countries. Vessels. Tons.	showing separately.	Entered. } in two groups of British Possessions and Foreign countries. Cleared. }
16.	Bonded Warehouse account of certain principal articles remaining in Bond.	Principal. Articles.	Quantities remaining in Bond.	
17.	Treasure. An account of the computed real value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.	Showing.	Gold. Silver. Total of Gold and Silver.	Countries. Imports. Exports. " " "

SUPPLEMENTAL.

COASTING OR INTERPORTAL TRADE.

18	Imports	Principal Articles.	Quantities Imported.	Declared value.
19	Exports	"	Quantities Exported	"
20	Goods transhipped under Bond to Ports in other Presidencies.	"	"	"
21	Treasure.	Imports and Exports.		
22	Shipping.	British, Foreign, Country craft.	Entered. Cleared.	

14. In all the foregoing Returns, quantities and values will be shown in appropriate sub-divisions or columns, 1stly, for the month for which the Returns may be made up, and for the corresponding month in each of the two preceding years; and 2ndly, for all the expired months of the current year, and for the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

15. The Returns Nos. 10 to 17 are the same as the Monthly Returns of Trade and Navigation for the United Kingdom, which are published by the Board of Trade in London, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct their adoption, the articles being re-arranged, however,

according to the classification which will be presently prescribed.

16. In the original series of Forms Nos. 10 to 17, the Statistical Committee omitted to provide for the exhibition of the details of Trade with each foreign country. This omission having been noticed by the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, it has been rectified in the amended Forms proposed by the Statistical Committee in their letter dated 17th August 1864; these amended Forms are approved, subject to remarks which will presently follow for guidance in exhibiting the details of the trade with some Foreign countries, indivi-

dually, and with other countries of minor importance, in certain groups of Foreign Ports.

17. The foregoing amendments have been embodied in the Returns Nos. 10 to 22, which are appended to this Resolution.

18. To the Forms Nos. 10 to 22, which have thus been adopted from those of the Statistical Committee, exception has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce and the Revenue Authorities, Calcutta. The Statistical Committee have replied in the remarks quoted in the margin. The answer of the Committee is valid, regard being had to the object for which the monthly Returns of Trade are required by the Financial Department, viz., to

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, supported by the Board of Revenue, have proposed to dispense with our separate Return No. 7, Bonded Warehouse Account, the necessary particulars for which they would provide for in our Import Forms, Nos. 1 and 2. This proposal involves numerous additional columns to these last Forms, which would thus lose their present character of compactness. There is some carelessness, too, in the Chamber's heading; a place being given for British Indian Ports under duty paid, and bonded, though no articles from such Ports pay duty or are bonded; space too, is wasted; two columns for declared and Tariff values, respectively, being given to each article in each division, though only one such value can apply to any one article. Moreover, their Import Forms would fail to show the quantity of goods landed during the month. The duty paid columns of the Forms would, of course, include payments on goods bonded in different months.

The Committee's Returns, on the other hand, provide for—

"1st.—The total quantity landed or imported.

"2nd.—The total quantities (made up partly of the current month's and partly of the previous month's importations) which are passed into consumption direct from the Custom House, and from bond respectively.

"3rd.—The quantity remaining in bond, not only of the present, but of all past months' importations as well.

"The third head of information, which is useful, if not indispensable, for any intelligent study of the other two heads, is not given at all by the Chamber.

The Chamber further suggests that Form No. 7 should show the declared value of goods remaining in bond. In suggesting this, the Chamber have not, perhaps, considered the varying value of the goods according to the months in which they were imported. The Committee are not prepared to adopt this suggestion. While it is perfectly easy to show the quantities remaining in bond, an attempt to show their declared values would involve the keeping of accounts far more elaborate than the subject would appear to deserve.

show the Foreign Trade of India. The Forms which the Chamber of Commerce prefer, are not adapted to that object, though doubtless they may be more useful for those concerned in the trade of Calcutta. In this view it is perfectly discretionary with the Government of Bengal to authorize the publication of monthly Returns of the trade of Calcutta, in the Forms proposed by the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Crawford, while the monthly Returns required by the Financial Department will be submitted in the Forms approved of in this Resolution.

19. The foregoing orders provide for the Returns which are to be submitted by Custom Houses to the Chief Customs Authority in their own Presidency and for those which are to be furnished by the latter to the Financial Department. It has now to be determined whether the General Return of the Trade of India, to be prepared by that Department, should be a partially condensed abstract or a mere consolidation, *in extenso*, in imperial totals, of the monthly Returns of each Presidency.

20. On this point the Statistical Committee observe in their letter, dated 17th August 1864, that "the object which our Committee had in view was to present a clear view of the trade of all India, without any unnecessary distinction of Presidencies or Provinces. The mode of attaining this object, therefore, is not by reproducing details from the separate Local Trade Returns, which can advantageously be studied in detail in those Returns only, but to combine the results and large aggregates of the several Local Returns in one general or consolidated Return for all India, so that a monthly Return, and an annual volume, may give results

ready to hand, and worked out for all India, on all heads of information which an enquiry into our Foreign Trade must embrace."

21. Accordingly, the details in the Returns from each Presidency, of the countries with which there is a trade, and of the principal articles of merchandise, will be condensed in the monthly and annual Returns of the trade of India to be prepared by the Financial Department.

22. The annexed Return No. 23 contains a list of the foreign countries with which India has a trade, also of the Indian Ports. An alphabetical arrangement of the foreign countries has, on Mr. Crawford's suggestion, been discarded for a geographical one, which will facilitate a view of the course of trade, and be otherwise useful.

23. In that list, the countries entered in italics are those for which the particulars of export, import, and navigation, must be given separately in the Return to the Financial Department, because the trade, &c., of each of them will be shown in the annual volume. But the Chief Customs Authority will consult his own convenience and that of the Custom Houses in giving the Returns of those places which are shown in ordinary type, either under the head of "other countries," in lump under that head, or separately for each country, and he will use the like discretion with respect to those countries, shown in italics, which are grouped together, e. g., the exports to Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, may be given, for the article exported, either collectively for all those countries, under the head Germany, or separately for each.

24. By this arrangement of countries, and of the entries appertaining to them, the Returns from the Chief Customs Authority at each Presidency will be cleared, in the abstracts of the Financial Department, of so much of the detail of countries as is not necessary for a view of the Foreign Trade of India regarded as a whole. But the condensation, thus far, will not be of much avail, and the principal abbreviation of details must be sought in a revised classification of the articles of Import and Export.

25. Such a classification has been made, for a different purpose, by Mr. Crawford, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. Though it differs from the arrangement followed by the Statistical Committee in their Forms of the Returns to be furnished by the several Custom Houses, the Committee has not given any opinion on Mr. Crawford's list. It may be open to amendments which it will receive when brought into use, and meanwhile, it can very well serve as the basis of a revised classification of the articles of Indian trade. It is accordingly adopted, with some minor alterations, in Return No. 24, as the prescribed classification of articles of merchandize.

26. In that Return, articles are variously shown in large or small capital letters, in italics, or in ordinary type. Those in ordinary type are subordinate to some general head which is shown in capital letters. In the Returns by the Financial Department of the Trade for India, the totals of the sub-heads in small capital letters or in italics, and of the major heads in capital letters, will be shown, while the details of the articles in ordinary type, i. e., of items under major heads or sub-heads, will not be required.

27. Thus, the following kinds of entries occur in the classified List:—

DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS, VIZ.

a	Cochineal	...	...	...	50
b	Galls	...	...	...	100
c	Gamboge	...	...	...	50
d	Munjeet or Madder	...	...	...	100
e	Orehilla	...	...	...	50
f	Quercitron Bark	...	...	...	50
g	Rosine and other coloring substances from	}			100
	Coal Tar				
h	Red or Sanders wood	...	...	...	100
i	Saffron	...	...	...	50
j	Sapan wood	...	...	...	50
k	All other sorts unenumerated	...	...	...	50

750

SEEDS, VIZ.

OIL—					
	Linseed	...	...	...	100
	Mustard	...	...	...	100
	Poppy	...	...	...	100
	Rape	...	...	...	100
	Mathee	...	...	...	50
	Niger	...	...	...	50
	Teel	...	...	...	50
	Other kinds	...	...	...	50
ESSENTIAL—					
	Anise	...	...	...	100
	Coriander	...	...	...	100

The Abstracts of the Trade for India would show Rs. 750 under Dyeing and Coloring materials, omitting the details *a* to *k*. Under Seeds, the Abstract would show the following:—

SEEDS.

OIL—					
	Linseed	...	...	...	100
	Mustard	...	...	...	100
	Poppy	...	...	...	100
	Rape	...	...	...	100
	Other kinds	...	...	...	200
Total of Oil seeds					600
ESSENTIAL	...	...	...	...	200

The Chief Customs Authority may consult his convenience in entering in the monthly Returns for the Financial Department either the full details given in the first part, or merely the condensed details shown in the second part of the preceding example. But whether the full or the condensed details be given, they should be shown separately for each country, according to the instructions in para. 23 of this Resolution.

28. These abbreviations of details will occur in the consolidated monthly Returns for the Financial Department—not in the Returns to be furnished by each Custom House in a Presidency to its Chief Customs Authority. In these latter Returns, the trade in all the articles entered in the classified list whether in capital letters, italics, or ordinary Roman letters, will be shown separately for each country or port, except that the several varieties of piece goods, under the sub-heads of Cotton, Flax, and Silk Manufactures, or of Wines under the sub-heads of Liquors, or of Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, &c., under those heads subordinate to Metals, need not be detailed by every Custom House unless the Local Government desires it. The details are not needed by the Financial Department, and they are entered in the Classified List merely because they are of local interest to the trade at the chief ports.

29. The articles, whether forming major heads, sub-heads, or item, have been inserted in the Classified List with reference to their present importance, so far as that can be ascertained from the Trade Returns; all others are included in the entry "other kinds" under each Head or Division.

It is desirable that when the trade in any one of the articles which are unenumerated amounts in annual value to Rs. 5,000 in any one Presidency, it should be brought on the List of principal articles under its proper general head or sub-head, and notice of the circumstance be communicated through the proper channel to all the other Chief Customs Authorities, and to the Financial Department, by the Chief Customs Authority who may bring it on the List.

30. It will be well to note that the Classified List provides for the inclusion of unenumerated articles, of any kind, under the general head or sub-head of that kind, in an entry of "other kinds" or "all others." By this means, the separate entry of "unenumerated articles" which in the Returns now in use closes the detail of principal articles, will disappear.

31. The Governor General in Council believes that there will not be any difficulty in preparing the monthly Returns according to the revised classification of articles, and it is accordingly directed that this classification be strictly adhered to by the Chief Customs Authority in each Presidency. Should an article appear to be wrongly classified, it should nevertheless be entered in the Return for the Financial Department, according to the arrangement in the List, and at the same time, a separate memorandum of the exports or imports of it should be submitted, with a note of the head under which the Chief Customs Authority and the Local Government would prefer to show the articles, and with a statement of reasons. With the help of this memorandum, the Financial Department will make such alterations in the consolidated Return as may be necessary.

32. In one other respect, too, the Revised List of principal articles now authorized is to be regarded as provisional. Tariffed and untariffed goods are entered in it promiscuously. But the Statistical Committee concurs with the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in recommending that Tariff values should be distinguished in the Trade Returns from other values, and the Committee considers that this should be done by showing tariffed goods by themselves alphabetically arranged, and next those not tariffed in the same order. The Governor General in Council approves of this suggestion in the Abstract, but, to carry it out consistently with the revised classification of principal articles, it is necessary that, (with one exception, viz., Cotton Goods,) each division or head in the Classified List should, as far as practicable, consist exclusively of tariffed or of untariffed goods. This is not the case at present.

33. In the accompanying Return No. 25, the principal articles forming divisions and heads in the Revised List, No. 24, are arranged in classes of tariffed and not tariffed, with an entry in italics of those heads under tariffed, which include some articles not tariffed, and of those heads under not tariffed, which include some that are tariffed. The preponderance of tariffed or not tariffed articles under a head or division has guided the insertion of such head in the tariffed or not tariffed column.

34. The numerous entries in italics show that without bringing more articles on the Tariff, under certain divisions or heads where some are already tariffed, or, on the other hand, of removing from the Tariff some articles now on the list which are of no importance, the two classes of goods cannot be conveniently separated in the Trade Returns, and the Government of India will await any

suggestions of the Local Governments and of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, on this subject.

35. On receipt of these suggestions, the revised list of principal articles, No. 24, will be re-arranged, if necessary, under tariffed and not tariffed; and meanwhile its present arrangement is to be observed by the Chief Customs Authority at each Presidency in the Returns for the Financial Department.

36. Besides the monthly Returns prescribed in paragraphs 4 and 13 for submission to the Financial Department within the time prescribed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution, the Chief Customs Authority in each Presidency or Province should forward to the Financial Department, through the proper channel, a Return of the duty collected monthly on each article of export or import at each Port of such Presidency. The countries from which the articles are imported or whither they are exported, need not be specified, the total duty collected on each article, in the month, need only be given; and with regard to articles which are grouped in the Classified List, under divisions, heads, and sub-heads, the duty need be given only in the totals corresponding to those prescribed in para. 27 of this Resolution, for showing the trade in those articles.

37. A Return in the accompanying Form No. 26 of the refunds and drawbacks paid monthly at each Port in a Presidency, and of the description and value of the goods on which they were paid, should also be furnished to the Financial Department.

38. The Local Governments administering Territories that have a sea-borne Trade, are also requested to cause the Financial Department to be supplied with the Price Current which may be generally accepted as the standard authority or as a reliable authority for prices, in the chief Port or Ports under their control.

39. From the monthly Returns of Trade and Navigation, of duty realised, and of refunds and drawbacks paid, the Financial Department will prepare and publish an Annual Return of the Trade and Navigation of British India. The arrangement of the Volume will be similar to that of the Annual Return of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, and it will contain the Tables of information detailed in Appendix A. attached to this Resolution.

40. The monthly Returns now prescribed are to be furnished from the 1st May 1866. With regard to the comparison which they prescribe, between the figures for each current year and for the two preceding years, the Governor General in Council is aware that the existing compilations of the Custom Houses must be re-cast if the comparison is to embrace any periods before the introduction of the Returns now ordered. The Local Governments and the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, are requested to consider whether this can be done gradually, without much expense or inconvenience.

41. For Financial Statistics, the Committee propose the publication of an Annual Volume of Statistics for several years, and of other Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Returns relating to the estimates and accounts of the current year, or of that last completed. In the Annual Volume and the Quarterly Return, the Committee would include statistics of the Railways in India, under heads of information which are set forth in an Appendix to

their Report. Orders on this point will be issued separately, it being left for decision in the Public Works Department what statistics of Railways may be conveniently published quarterly, and what others may be usefully included in the Annual Volume of Financial Statistics.

42. The Committee propose that the following Annual, Quarterly, and Monthly Returns of current Financial Statistics should be published or be otherwise made available for the Public, viz. :—

ANNUAL.

- 1.—Budget Estimate of Revenues and Charges.
 - A.—In the Abstract Form appended to the Annual Financial Statements, showing Revenues and Charges of India, in totals for India only, and giving a detail of the Estimate of Home charges.
 - B.—In detail of Presidencies and Provinces, as now prepared for submission to Parliament.
- 2.—The Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Charges of the current year, as prepared for transmission to the Secretary of State.
- 3.—The Annual Receipts and Disbursements of the year last completed, forming the Finance and Revenue Accounts which are submitted to Parliament.

QUARTERLY.

- 4.—Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure for the expired Quarters of the current year, and for corresponding Quarters of the previous year, giving totals for India only.
- 5.—Similar Returns comparing the receipts from Stamps for the same periods in each Presidency and Province.

MONTHLY.

- 6.—Cash Balance in each Presidency and Province at the end of the month last expired, and on the same date in the two preceding years.
- 7.—A Statement of Silver received and coined in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
- 8.—A Statement of the Note circulation, and the reserve, in the Currency Department, in the several Circles in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

43. As observed by the Committee, the Returns Nos. 5 to 8 and 1 A are already published in India in the Gazette. The Annual Returns, 1 B, 2, and 3 are also published by Parliament; but as recommended by the Committee, arrangements will be made for supplying copies of them to the Press, and to the Chambers of Commerce and their office bearers, and for the sale of other copies at cost price.

44. The Quarterly Statement No. 4 has not been published hitherto, owing to defects in the system of Indian accounts, but as they have now been removed by the adoption of the recommendations of the English Commissioners of Inquiry into those accounts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a Quarterly account of the Revenues and Receipts, and of the Charges and Payments in India, be published by the Central Office of Accounts.

45. The heads of information on the following subjects, viz. :—

- 1.—Revenues and Charges of India, and of the several Presidencies and Provinces.
- 2.—Cash Requirements.
- 3.—Local Funds.

which are proposed by the Committee for the Annual volume of Financial statistics, are approved, and the arrangement of them, which is set forth in Appendix B., will be followed in the Annual volume. The Forms of the Tables are adapted for any number of years' statistics, but it is not necessary to state at present how many years' statistics should be given in each volume.

46. The Governor General in Council desires to thank the Statistical Committee for the excellent service they have performed in settling the Forms of the Trade and Navigation Returns, and the series of Financial Statistics.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its Appendices, and copies of the Forms of Trade and Navigation Returns mentioned in it, be sent to Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, also to each present and former member of the Statistical Committee.

Also that a copy of this Resolution and its Appendices be sent to the other Local Governments and Administrations.

Also that a copy be sent to the Public Works Department for information, and with reference to para. 41 of the Resolution.

Also that a copy be sent to the Foreign, Home, and Military Departments.

Also that the Resolution and its Appendices be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(A true Extract)

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX A.

I. ABSTRACTS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

INDIA.

1. Real value of the total Imports and Exports of Merchandise, Treasure, Total.
 2. Ditto sub-divided into—
 - a.—Countries west of the Cape of Good Hope—
 1. United Kingdom.
 2. Other countries.
 - b.—Cape and countries eastward thereof.
 3. Total of values of the Exports to and Imports from each foreign country arranged in two sets, of the countries west of the Cape, and from the Cape eastward, with totals for each set.
 4. Total quantities of Imports and Exports.
 5. Total of Customs Duty, with subordinate totals for each Presidency and Province.
- EACH PRESIDENCY AND PROVINCE.**
6. Real value of the totals of Imports and Exports, respectively, of Merchandise, Treasure, Total.
 7. Real value of articles imported free of duty, into each Presidency and Province, with the total for British India, the articles being arranged in the order of their importance.
 8. Real value of, and amount of duty realized on, Imports into each Presidency and Province, with the total for British India, the articles being arranged in the order of their importance.

9. Real value of articles exported free of duty, arranged as in No. 7.

10. Real value of Exports, and amount of duty realized thereon, arranged as in No. 8.

11 & 12. Quantities of articles imported, arranged as in Nos. 7 and 8.

13 & 14. Quantities of articles exported, arranged as in Nos. 9 and 10.

15. Gold and Silver coin, and Bullion, to and from each country.

16. Total of Customs Duty realized at each Port, in each Presidency on Imports and Exports, respectively, with total for the Presidency.

II. DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

17. Articles—distinguishing countries whence imported.

Quantities. { Imported.
Entered for Home consumption.

Real value.

Share of each Presidency and Province of British India in the preceding, viz.—

Quantity.

Value.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

18. Articles—distinguishing countries whither exported, quantity, and value.

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY.

19. Imports ;—Articles, quantities, and value.

20. Exports ;—Articles, quantities, and value.

III. GENERAL SHIPPING.

21. Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels entered from various Foreign Countries at Ports in India.

22. Ditto, cleared.

23. Number and Tonnage of Vessels of each Nation, entered and cleared, from and to Foreign countries, at Ports in India.

24. Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, entered and cleared at each Presidency, &c., in India, showing countries whence arrived and whither departed.

25. Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, entered from the United Kingdom and other Foreign Ports, at the Chief Port, and at other Ports, of each Presidency, &c., in India.

26. Ditto, cleared.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

27. *Customs Duty.*—An Abstract showing the rates of Customs Duty in the scale of 1859 and in every subsequent scale.

28. *Prices.*—An annual average of the prices of the principal articles of Import, so far as they are given in price currents.

29. Ditto Ditto, of the principal articles of export.

30. *Freight.*—An annual average of the rates of freight for the staple exports.

Eventually, all the foregoing Returns will be given for five years, in each annual volume, except Nos. 17 and 18 and 21 and 26, (which will be for one year only,) and No. 27, or the Table of Customs Duties.

B.

List of Tables for the Annual Series of Financial Statistics.

REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA.

1. India—Gross Revenues, Loans in England and India, Total. Charges, Loans repaid in England and India, Total. Ultimate Results. Progress of Debt, and Cash Balance for each year from—.

2. Revenues and Charges of the Home Government, and of each Presidency and Province from—.

3. Detail of each item of gross revenue for each Presidency and Province from—.

Viz., of

a Tributes and Contributions from Native States.

b Land Revenue.

c Forest.

d Abkaree (Excise).

e Assessed Taxes.

f Customs.

g Salt, viz.

Quantity on hand from last Return, quantities since bought or imported, sold, remaining, proceeds of sale, and rate of duty. [In some Provinces, only the column "Imported" and "Proceeds," will be required.]

h Opium, viz.

Behar.	{	Number of chests manufactured, sold, proceeds of sale, average price per chest on the number sold in each year from—.
Benares.		

Mawan, number of chests and amount of Pass duty, with rate of Duty in each year from—.

i Stamps.

j Mint.

k Post Office.

l Telegraph.

m Law and Justice.

n Police.

o Education.

p Interest.

q 1 Miscellaneous, Civil.

q 2 " Marine.

r Army Miscellaneous.

s Public Works, do.

4. Charges of India, under principal heads, from—, viz.

a Army.

b Marine.

c Public Works.

d Civil and other charges of India, except interest on Public Debt.

e Interest on Debt in India and at Home.

f Home Expenditure exclusive of Interest on Indian Debt.

5. Detail of each item of charge for each Presidency and Province, from—; viz.

a Army.

b Marine.

c Public Works.

d Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.

e Land Revenue.

f Forest.

g Abkaree (Excise).

h Assessed Taxes.

i Customs.

j Salt.

k Opium.

l Stamps.

m Mint.

n Post Office.

o Telegraph.

p Allowances to District and Village Officers.

q Administration and Public Departments.

r Law and Justice.

s Police.

t Education.

u Ecclesiastical.

v Medical Services.

w Stationery and Printing.

x Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.

y Miscellaneous.

z Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

aa Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

bb Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.

cc Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.

dd Net loss by Exchange, on Railway expenditure charged to Capital.

6. Net Revenues in each Presidency and Province, viz., *a* to *j* of 3, less charges of collection, or *d* to *m* of 5, from—.

Net Charges of Administration in each Presidency and Province, viz., *a* to *c* and *n* to *y* of 5, less receipts of administrative services, viz., *k* to *s* of 3, from—.

Other Charges in India, viz., *z* and *aa* to *dd* of 5, from—.

Total of Net Charges of Administration, and other charges, from in each Presidency and Province.

Home charges, less receipts in England.

Grand Total.

Surplus or Deficit.

7. Detail of the charges of the Army of each Presidency, showing the expenditure against the Grants in India, in the Military Estimate, also the payments in England, on account of Military charges. Total thereof.—Cost of Original Works and Repairs of Military Buildings, Grand Total, from—.

8. Detail of Marine charges in each Presidency and Province, from—.

9. Detail of charges for Public Works in each Presidency and Province, under major and minor heads, from—.
Total thereof; and total less the Military portion; also a subsidiary Return of the Public Works Expenditure from Local Funds.

10. Principal items of the major heads of Civil charges *e* to *o* and *q* to *cc* of 5 from—.

11. Detail of Home charges, exclusive of Interest on Indian Debt, from—.

12. Aggregate Receipts and Payments on account of Local Funds, in each Presidency and Province, from—.

13. Detail of Receipts and Payments on account of Local Funds of each Presidency and Province for the latest year.

CASH REQUIREMENTS.

14. Home Requisition on India from 1855-56, showing opening Cash Balance, Income, Charge, other Receipts and Payments, and probable deficit, or amount of Requisition.
15. Gross amount, also net amount (i. e., deducting payments of Railway Capital into the India House Treasury) of the Home requisition on India, in each year from—; likewise the amount furnished to England in the same period, from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, through—
Drawings by the Home Authorities.
Bullion Remittances from India.
Supplies by Bills from India.
Payments to Railway Companies in India.
16. Bills of the Home Authorities, advised, discharged, and outstanding at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for each year from to commencement of current year.
17. Receipts, Payments, net Result, and Cash Balance, of each Presidency and Province, for each year, from—.
18. Receipts and Payments of 17 shown under the Sub-Divisions of
 1. Revenue or Income.
 2. Remittances from other Governments, viz.—
Specie.
Supply Bills.
Exceptional adjusted receipts on account of other Governments.
 3. Charges of the Province, including Public Works Expenditure for other than Military Buildings and works.
 4. Remittances to Military, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, and Public Works Expenditure for Military Buildings, &c.
 5. Supplies to London, viz., payments to Railway Companies, to Colonial Governments, and for Secretary of State's Bills.
 6. Remittances to other Governments, viz.
Supply Bills.
Specie.
Exceptional adjusted charges on account of other Governments.
 7. Other Debt heads from—.
19. Closing Cash Balance of each Presidency and Province for each year, from—.
20. Remittance transactions in Specie and Supply Bills by each Government and Province with the rest of the Empire, from—.
21. Ditto ditto of each Presidency and Province with each of other Presidencies and Provinces, viz.—
a For 1855-56.
b to h For 1856-57 to 1862-63, and so on.
22. Average exchange for the year, in each year from 1855-56.
a. On Bills drawn on India by the Home Authorities.
b. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for first class bills on London.
c. At Calcutta and Bombay, on Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius.

23. Imports and Exports, respectively, of Gold, Silver, and total of Gold and Silver, into and from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, in each year from 1855-56.
24. Number and value of Rupees and silver small Coin, and of Pyce, Double Pyce, Half Pyce, Cents, &c., coined at the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, since the revision of the currency in 1835-36.
25. Average of the Currency Note circulation in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, in each year from 1861-62.
26. Imperial charges of India, in each year from—.
27. Revenues of the several Presidencies and Provinces compared successively with—
Local Payments, or 3, and 4 of 18.
Charges of the Province.
Charges of the Province, *plus* a share of Imperial charges.

DEBT OF INDIA.

28. Amount of the Public Debt of India, including the Bond Debt in England, divided under principal heads, with the amount of Interest paid thereon in each year, from—.
29. Amount of the Registered Debt of India, showing the portion held in India, and the portion enfaced for payment of interest in England.
30. Analysis of the Public Debt of India, and of the Indian Home Debt, for each year, from—.
31. A Return of all Loans and repayments of Debt at the several Presidencies in India, and in England, annually, from the year to the latest date inclusive; specifying the rate of Interest at which the several Loans were contracted, together with the annual gross Revenue of each Presidency and total annual Revenue of British India from all services, with a column showing the annual percentage pressure of the Interest of the Debt in relation to the gross revenue.
32. Analysis of the Book Debt of each Presidency and Province in each year, from—.
33. Analysis of the amount at credit under Deposits, in each Presidency and Province, in the latest year.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd November 1865.

No. 987 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant Edward Zohrab Thornton, of the General List, Infantry.	} For 6 months, without pay.

No. 988 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Robert Atkins, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.
Surgeon Arthur Young, of the Medical Department, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Colonel James Price Clarkson, Bengal Infantry.	For 20 months, under the old Regulations.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Henry Dinning, late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 44th (the Sylhet) Regiment Native Infantry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant William Vesey Fitzgerald Jacob, late 6th European Regiment, Doing-duty Officer, 38th (the Agra) Regiment Native Infantry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant William Gibson Craig, of the General List, Cavalry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Newton Robert Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.	For 20 months.

No. 989 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

*Date of arrival
at Fort William.*

Lieutenant Francis Prickett Spragge, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Department of Public Works.	12th February 1865.
Lieutenant E. G. Newnham, General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry.	15th October 1865.

No. 990 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified below:—

*Date of arrival
at Fort William.*

Lieutenant William Gordon Ross.	15th October 1865.
Lieutenant James Robert McCullagh.	20th October 1865.
Lieutenant Malcolm William Rogers.	

No. 991 of 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate to visit Cashmere and Simla for six months, from the 1st September 1865, granted to Major J. C. Griffith, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Peshawur, in Government General Order No. 881 of the 25th idem, is

to be held to have effect from the latter date, and for the purpose of visiting "Murree and Simla."

No. 992 of 1865.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Omesh Chunder Dutt, lately attached to the Medical College Hospital, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 993 of 1865.—The following promotion is made in the Warrant Grades:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Thomas Arnold, to be Sub-Conductor from the 21st February 1865.

No. 994 of 1865.—Lieutenant Richard Henry Ward, of the General List, Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 16th ultimo, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe.

No. 995 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Foreign Department, No. 2069 of the 17th ultimo, the services of Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 996 of 1865.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 143 of 1865, dated 2nd October 1865.—Granting one month's leave of absence to Lieutenant H. C. Onslow, Officiating Adjutant, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to visit Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Board in view to obtaining a furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 144 of 1865, dated 2nd October 1865.—Directing Lieutenant R. Ottley to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps, without prejudice to his appointment as Paid Doing-duty Officer, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant and Adjutant A. L. Playfair to join his appointment in the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Directing Captain C. Jameson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant H. F. H. Sewell to join his appointment in the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 997 of 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate granted to Major Abraham Charles Bunbury, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 826 of the 1st November 1864, is extended to the 30th September 1865, on the same account.

No. 998 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed 26 years' service, 8 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major R. G. Simeon ... 16th October 1865.

No. 999 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed 20 years' service, 8 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. } 25th Sept. 1865.
Hutchinson.

No. 1000 of 1865.—The services of the under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, passed Military Students of the Thomason College, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Sergeant W. J. Flynn, Her Majesty's 21st Hussars.

Corporal J. Munro, No. 4 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

2nd Corporal W. Tuite, Sappers and Miners.

2nd Corporal G. Buchanan, Sappers and Miners.

Lance Corporal C. Kerr, Her Majesty's 51st Foot.

Lance Corporal A. Henry, Her Majesty's 79th Foot.

Lance Corporal N. Cousins, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot.

Bombardier C. Wilkens, B. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Bombardier C. Cunningham, E. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Bombardier J. Carroll, E. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Gunner J. Turner, E. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Gunner C. Howe, 3 Battery, 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Driver W. Kates, F. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Private R. Sullivan, Her Majesty's 21st Hussars.

Private J. Mollindinia, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Private E. R. Walshe, 1st Battalion, 7th Fusiliers.

Private J. Johnson, 1st Battalion, 7th Fusiliers.

Private P. McKenzie, 20th Foot.

Private J. Downes, 27th Foot.

Private G. C. Lee, 34th Foot.

Private C. McGregor, 42nd Foot.

Private W. Pearson, 54th Foot.

Private J. Herbert, 101st Foot.

No. 1001 of 1865.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 532 of 1865, dated the 17th October 1865.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Assistant Surgeon John Brake, of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Provinces. } For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1002 of 1865.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

PROMOTIONS.

Rank and Names.	Rank to which promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Hospital Apprentice S. Pollock	Assistant Apothy.	18th May 1865	{ Assistant Apothy. L. W. Duffy, deceased.
Hospital Steward W. Byrns (deceased)	Apothecary	6th July "	Apothecary C. Marshall, pensioned.
Assistant Apothy. F. Sanders	Hospital Steward..		
Hospital Apprentice I. H. Reid	Assistant Apothy.	26th " "	{ Assistant Apothy. J. Hawkes, resigned.
Hospital Apprentice S. Jackson	Ditto		
Assistant Apothy. R. Kennelly	Hospital Steward..	1st August "	{ Hospital Steward W. Byrns, deceased.
Hospital Apprentice J. G. Fleming	Assistant Apothy.		
Hospital Steward S. Turvey	Apothecary	13th " "	Apothecary J. Taylor, deceased.
Assistant Apothy. M. Morley	Hospital Steward..		
Hospital Apprentice J. McNaught	Assistant Apothy.	31st " "	{ Hospital Steward J. D. Berkeley, deceased.
Assistant Apothy. G. Blackburn	Hospital Steward..		
Hospital Apprentice W. Deardon (deceased)	Assistant Apothy.	27th Sept. "	{ Senior Hospital Steward A. Gibson, pensioned.
Assistant Apothy. T. M. Sullivan	Hospital Steward..		
Hospital Apprentice E. A. Thompson	Assistant Apothy.	11th Oct. "	{ Asst. Apothy. W. Deardon, deceased.
Hospital Apprentice R. A. Fleming	Ditto		

ALTERATIONS.

Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In succession to.
* Assistant Apothy. J. Pollock	2nd May 1865 ...	Assistant Apothy. C. Young, dismissed.
* Assistant Apothy. W. Sims	9th " " ...	Asst. Apothy. W. Wilkinson, dismissed.

* Their promotions and date of rank, notified in General Order No. 589, dated 13th June 1865, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1003 of 1865.—The services of Major R. M. S. Annesley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1004 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant William Arthur Stopford De Vere Beauclerk, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 7th Bengal Cavalry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
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No. 1005 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant H. W. Shoubridge, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for 18 months, Government General Order No. 840 of the 6th September 1865.	"Meinam," 3rd September 1865.
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Major G. Faithful, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, British Burmah, on leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for 6 months, without pay, Government General Order No. 850 of the 11th September 1865.	"Mooltan," 10th September 1865.
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Surgeon A. G. Crewe, of the Medical Department, in Medical charge, 30th Native Infantry, on leave for 20 months, Government General Order No. 902 of the 4th October 1865.

Lieutenant P. H. M. Wynter, late 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for 15 months, Government General Order No. 940 of the 13th October 1865.	"Delhi," 10th October 1865.
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Lieutenant W. Campbell, late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for 15 months, Government General Order No. 948 of the 16th October 1865.

Lieutenant A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th Native Infantry, Adjutant, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for 15 months, Government General Order No. 965 of the 23rd October 1865.	"Bengal," 24th October 1865.
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Captain J. F. A. McNair, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Executive Engineer, 1st Class, and Superintendent of Convicts, Singapore, on leave for 20 months, Government General Order No. 974 of the 23rd October 1865.	20th October 1865.
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H. K. BURNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 388.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 2nd November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 389.

Mr. Dugald Turner, C. E., has been appointed a 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer, and was posted to the 3rd Oudh Road Division on the 20th October 1865.

No. 390.

The under-mentioned Probationary Assistant Engineers, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, are brought on the effective strength of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, and posted as follows, with effect from the dates on which they may respectively join the appointments assigned them by the Local Governments and Administration :—

Mr. J. Paterson, Bengal.

„ J. Campbell, do.

„ J. A. Willmore, Oudh.

„ J. W. Alexander, Punjab.

No. 391.

The 3rd November 1865.

Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Rajpootana, is posted to the 3rd Division Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

No. 392.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 380, dated 24th October, the promotion of Lieutenant W. J. Engledue, R. E., to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is antedated to the 19th May 1865, the date of his joining the Public Works Department.

No. 21 F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 18th November 1865, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. B. SAMPSON,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

An Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 28th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has ceased to be a Director of the Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited," and to have any concern or connection with the said Institution.

पण्डित शिव चन्द्र

PUNDIT SHEW CHUNDER.

DELHI,

The 28th October 1865.

No. 83.

NOTIFICATION.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note deposited in the Treasure Chest of the late Cawnpore Executive Commissariat Officer of this Division (Deputy Assistant Commissary General late Captain W. W. Williamson), on the outbreak of the Mutiny in the month of June 1857, by Sewbux Roy and Bissennoth, late Contractors, is not forthcoming. The Note was endorsed in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, by the depositors, and has never been endorsed by him to any other party. Payment of this Note, and of interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore:—

No. 13589 of 48921 of 1841-42 (transferred to No. 7260 of 1854-55) of 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

2. This Office Notification No. 56 of 18th February last, published in *Gazette of India*, 4th March 1865, is hereby cancelled.

S. CHALMERS, Captain,

Depy. Asst. Commissary General.

EXE. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE; }
CAWNPORE,
The 14th October 1865.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A Government Promissory Note No. 8186 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, of 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 500 (five hundred), payment of which has been stopped; as also a large bundle of testimonials. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above, will be handsomely rewarded by

SHAMA CHURN CHATTERJEE.

or by his constituent, SIB CHUNDER MULLICK.

Nos. 1 and 2, Amratollah Lane, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

In order to facilitate the transfer of the management of the public debt to the Bank of Bengal, which will take effect from the 2nd of January 1866, no Promissory Notes will be received at this Office, either for payment of interest or for renewal, after the 22nd December 1865.

By Order of the Government of India,

R. P. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM;

LOAN OFFICE,

The 14th October 1865.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

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OF

SELECTIONS

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OF THE

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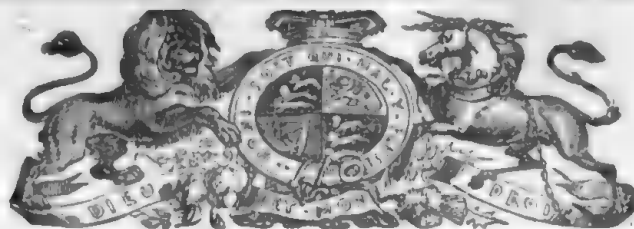
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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

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Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Transmission of Telegraph Messages on the Public Service.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, to Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—(No. 3100, dated Simla, 25th October 1865.)

I am directed, in reply to your letter of August the 24th, with enclosures, to submit the following remarks.

2. The Minute by His Excellency the Governor, which is enclosed in your letter, refers to two separate communications from the Government of India, the one dated 7th of June, relating to a Telegraph Message despatched by Colonel Marriott to General Wormald; the other, dated 23rd of May, relating among others to a message despatched by the Governor's Private Secretary at Bombay to Mr. Moore in Scinde.

3. With reference to Colonel Marriott's case, I am desired to state that Colonel Marriott is in error in supposing that he could, "with perfect propriety," have franked a letter to General Wormald, giving him the same information which was conveyed by the telegraphic message in question. One of the Post Office Rules lays down that letters which individuals write on their private affairs to any Government Officer must be prepaid; and that when Public Officers write letters to individuals on their private affairs, they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signature the words "Bearing Postage" This rule has been held applicable to the case of a Public Officer

sending his individual salary* bill for audit, and much more, therefore, must it apply to correspondence relating to the means by which an Officer, after he shall have ceased to belong to the Public Service, is to procure payment of his pension in New South Wales.

4. But, apart altogether from this point, I am desired to say that the Governor General in Council is unable to admit the validity of Colonel Marriott's explanation of his using the Telegraph on the occasion in question. It is a rule which was laid down on the earliest opening of the Telegraph, and which has been since strongly enjoined, that the Telegraph is to be used on the Public Service only in urgent or important cases, and when the saving of time is of consequence to the public interests.

5. As in the present case, the message transmitted by Telegraph to General Wormald at the public charge was, without doubt, sent solely and entirely in the private interests of General Wormald, it was obviously an impropriety to make use of the Telegraph at the public expense.

6. His Excellency in Council desires me to add that Colonel Marriott has quite mistaken the intention of the communication made to him in supposing that it meant to impute to him a "private and sordid motive" in replying to General Wormald by Telegraph at the public expense. The Governor General is well aware that the improper use of the Telegraph by Public Officers proceeds from no deliberate purpose to save their own money or that of their friends. It is no doubt the consequence of mere thoughtlessness and an inadequate appreciation of the nature of the act; but this very want of consideration for

* On the same principle, a Public Officer is required to give a stamped receipt for his salary.

public rights, and also, it must be added, for the orders of Government, makes it the more necessary to remind Government Officers who so act, that to make use of the Telegraph at the public expense on trivial occasions when its use is forbidden, much more for the transmission of messages which ought to be paid for by the persons in whose private interests they are sent, is in fact a breach of trust, however unintentionally committed.

7. To affirm this, is to state a mere truism ; and with reference, therefore, to that part of the Minute of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which relates to Colonel Marriott's case, the Governor General in Council thinks it only necessary to say that he regrets the spirit in which His Excellency has commented on the orders of the Government of India, and that he does not think the observations of His Excellency are fairly applicable to the occasion.

8. Adverting to the first five paragraphs of the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, I am desired to point out that the objection meant to be taken to the message despatched to Mr. Moore by His Excellency's Private Secretary has been misapprehended by His Excellency. The real objection to such a message is that, as the intimation of leave being granted is made by Telegraph solely in the interests and for the convenience of the Officer who has applied for leave, such a communication should not, under the rules and orders relating to the use of the Telegraph, be made by Telegraph unless its transmission by that means has been specially asked for by the Officer applying for leave, and he has signified his readiness to pay for its transmission. Upon this question I am directed to beg His Excellency's attention to the last Circular* letter issued by the Government of India on the subject of the use of the Telegraph by Public Officers, dated the 18th of June 1864. At the same time I am to say that, if it had been known that the message in question had been despatched by His Excellency's express order, it would have been allowed to pass unnoticed.

Circular from E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, to Local Governments and Administrations,—(No. 941, dated Simla, 18th June 1864.)

The Governor General in Council finds it necessary again to call attention to the Rules of the Electric Telegraph Department applicable to service messages.

2. The periodical inspection of service messages undertaken in Calcutta shows that it is still a common practice on the part of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Officers Commanding Regiments, and other Public Officers, to communicate regarding applications for leave of absence and applications for appointments by Telegraph on the public service.

3. Such communications are in fact very rarely required in the interests of the public service. In nine cases out of ten, they are made for the private convenience of the party concerned, and therefore the messages ought not to be sent at the public expense.

* A copy of this Circular is annexed.

4. If an Officer seeking leave or applying for an appointment desires to receive a reply by Telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself, for no such message can properly be sent at the public expense, unless it be so sent, because it is in good faith believed that the interests of the public service require it.

5. The extent of the evil which results from the irregular practice above noted may not readily strike an individual Public Officer who may perhaps only send one or two such messages in a month. The evil, however, is in reality a very great one, for the irregularity is found to be prevalent throughout India wherever telegraphic communication is available, and thus probably not a day passes that private messages which have been paid for, and messages which are really on the Public Service, are not delayed on transit by the passage of some of these unpaid private messages improperly sent on the Public Service.

6. The difference between the Post Office and the Telegraph in this matter is obvious, though there is reason to suppose that it is not always borne in mind. No one communicating with Government or with any public functionary is entitled to expect a reply by Telegraph. *The Telegraph is an extraordinary means of communication which is not intended to be used in the transaction of public business except on urgent and important occasions, and when the saving of time effected by the Telegraph is of real importance to the public interests :* and it is of the utmost consequence to the interests of the general public, and also as regards the economical working of the Telegraph, that this rule should be rigidly observed by all Public Officers, and especially by those who hold posts of authority.

7. Another common and very serious evil in communicating by Telegraph on the public service is the entire absence of any care to express the messages in the fewest possible words. It should be always borne in mind that a message should consist of as few words as are consistent with a clear rendering of its meaning. It cannot be too strongly impressed on Public Officers that communications by Telegraph must be conveyed in a style altogether different from that which is usual in postal communications. Brevity next to clearness must be considered the most important consideration in telegraphic messages.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Completion and testing of the Bridge by which the E. I. Railway crosses the Jumna at Allahabad.

Note No. 185 N. C., dated 12th August 1865, by LIEUT. COLONEL H. DRUMMOND, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government N. W. Provinces.

The first engine and train passed over the Jumna Bridge on the 15th July last.

The weather was so extremely unfavorable on that day, that a complete series of experiments to test the bridge could not be made. It was found, however, that a train made up of one goods-engine and ten loaded ballast-wagons and break-van, run

over at a speed of about 10 miles an hour, caused a deflection at centre of span No. 1 of 8-10ths of an inch, and an oscillation of 1-10th.

On the 17th idem every span was carefully tested, both on the up and down-stream sides, with a running load of 150 tons on the upper road. In addition, a dead load of 50 tons was brought on to the lower road-way of spans Nos. 13 and 14. The result is shown in the accompanying diagrams [not printed] and Tabular Statement. It will be seen that the greatest trial to which the bridge had then been subjected was a load of 200 tons, and which was borne with a maximum deflection of 1-2 of an inch. As the clear span of the girders is 202 feet, the weight carried was nearly one ton per foot lineal.

The Chief Engineer having, with his Memorandum No. 160, dated 29th July, submitted tabulated details of the length of line from the right bank of the Jumna to the Jail road at the east end of the Allahabad station yard, and reported that it would be ready for opening to public traffic on the 15th August, I arranged with him that the inspection of this section of the line and the final testing of the Jumna Bridge should take place on the 8th instant. Until the evening of the 7th instant, the arrangements for carrying the railroad over the five-arch viaduct at Mootteegunge had not been quite completed. On the morning of the 8th, five engines and tenders, loaded with fuel and water up to a weight each of 53 tons, were taken coupled together from the Allahabad station over the new line and bridge.

This section of the line is throughout a heavy embankment with under-bridges for road communication, and with masonry viaducts introduced at Kotaparcha, Mootteegunge, and the north approach to the bridge over the Jumna, for the purpose of securing through ventilation to the city and suburbs of Allahabad.

The road has been well laid, and consists of bridge rail on Mr. Sibley's wrought-iron longitudinal sleeper. The value of this novelty, as of all departures from the use of timber sleepers, will have to be tested by some years' experience, but it promises well. And, so far as smoothness and comfort of travelling are concerned, the wrought-iron road is notably superior to the ordinary arrangement of double-headed rail in cast-iron chairs spiked to timber sleepers laid transversely.

The embankment throughout is in fair order, but will have to be carefully watched during the remaining months of this year's rainy season.

The masonry works are all of excellent quality. The Mootteegunge viaduct having only lately been completed, it was not considered safe to subject the arches, while the masonry is still green, to the vibration of heavy trains passing directly over them. To obviate this and to relieve the arches from the direct weight of the passing load, a layer of clay, nine inches thick at the crown of the arch, has been carefully laid and well rammed; over the clay have been placed, transversely, the ordinary ten-feet sleepers close together, so as to give a continuous platform of timber to distribute the weight; over the four sleepers a built beam of four Memel fir baulks, the scantling of each 12" x 12," and cambered to two inches, is supported from the spandrels over the piers; over the beams is laid

the wrought-iron sleeper on longitudinal timber sleepers bolted together, and to the beams below.

The weight of five engines passing over the beam did not take the camber out of it. A piece of soft chalk about half an inch thick was laid on the sleepers under the centre of the beam and was taken out uncrushed.

The viaduct is for a double road, but as yet only a single road has been laid. Standing on the uncovered crown of the remaining half of the centre opening of 50 feet, a vibration could be felt, but so trifling as not to create any apprehension for the safety of the structure. The expedient above described and so successfully adopted is of course only a temporary one, until the masonry of the arches has become thoroughly set.

The five engines were in the first instance taken slowly over the Jumna Bridge from the north to the south side, and then brought back at speed.

Span No. 14 was then tested with a stationary load of 65 tons on the lower road in addition to the rolling load of 265 tons on the upper; the deflection and oscillation are shown in the accompanying diagram No. 1. Span No. 1 was then tested with the train of engines brought to a stand over it, and showed a deflection of 1-4 inches. Spans Nos. 3 and 4 were similarly tested, and the observations of deflection taken with a level. In every case these were found to be 1-2 of a foot as read on the levelling staff, or 1-44 of an inch, and which tallied so closely with the observation shown by the pencil indicator on the diagram-card, that I expressed myself thoroughly satisfied with the results of the experiments.

The deflection and oscillation of span No. 14, without any load on the lower road, but with a rolling load of 265 tons on the upper road, are shown in diagram No. 3.

The deflection due to a stationary load of 65 tons on lower load is 1-27 of an inch. If this is added to the deflection shown on diagram No. 1, we obtain the total deflection of 1-65 inches for a weight of 330 tons, distributed 4-5ths on the upper and 1-5th on the lower road-way. This weight is about one-third more than the bridge in practice will have to bear.

The greatest oscillation observed was 1-225 of an inch. Vide diagram No. 3.

The results are most satisfactory, and reflect the greatest credit on the designer, (who I believe was the late Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the East Indian Railway Company,) and on all who have been engaged in erecting the girders.

The remarkable smallness in the amount of oscillation is no doubt in a great measure due to the diagonal bracing introduced under both road-ways.

It is hardly possible to close these remarks without saying something about pier No. 11. This unfortunate pier has become almost a household word,—even the small boys in the streets may be heard making some remark about "lumber-igdrak!"

The difficulties and risk against which the work on pier No. 11 has had to contend for the last six months, have been not few nor trifling.

1st.—There were the engines which were used for pumping out. They were old and almost worn out. Among them was the old "Thomason" locomotive, which was employed originally on the embankment of the Solani aqueduct of the Ganges Canal, and then lay for some years in the Roorkee Workshops and was used occasionally for sawing up timber. It has now not unworthily helped to pump out water from the foundations of a Railway bridge, and when thoroughly repaired, has still some work left in it yet. I have mentioned this engine because I believe it was the first locomotive introduced into this Presidency, if not into all India.

At last, after much trouble, the engines were got into tolerable working order, and the water in the foundations was kept down sufficiently low to enable the 52-feet arch to be sprung from the up and down-stream wells at a point 9 feet below the lowest water level and 12 feet below the water level as it stood at the time.

2ndly.—There was the risk of a flood in the river, so unusual during the cold season that it was hardly looked upon as a possible contingency, but it did actually occur, and very nearly swamped the works. Had the river risen a few feet higher, it might have cut away the island, or rather spit of sand on which the pier stood, and have rendered its completion before the commencement of this rainy season an impossibility.

3rdly.—There was the risk of cholera breaking out among the people employed on the pier, in which case they would have forsaken the work altogether for a time. One death occurred in April; on the following morning I happened to be at the pier and was sensible of an extremely sickening smell carried by an east wind,—apparently from the adjoining bank of the river. I immediately brought this to the notice of the Officiating Magistrate, Mr. Elliott Macnaghten, who, with his Assistant, Mr. Dale, at once took vigorous measures, and without any delay restored

the bank of the river and its neighbourhood to a state of wholesome cleanliness. Who shall say that,—thanks to their prompt exertions,—an outbreak of cholera was not averted?

4thly.—There was the danger of an early setting-in of the periodical rains; and of this throughout the latter part of April and beginning of May there seemed to be every cause for apprehension. For days consecutively easterly winds prevailed, moisture-laden, and driving clouds before them towards the hills. I felt so sure that the season of rains was about to commence, that I requested the Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, Colonel Dyas, to instruct the Executive Engineers in charge of the head-works of the Ganges and Eastern Dhoon Canals to telegraph direct to Mr. Sibley the news of a flood in the Ganges and Jumna. By this means, from ten to twelve days' warning of the approach of a flood would have been received at Allahabad, and might have rendered essential aid towards saving the staging, and even a girder. Happily no serious floods occurred, and the last girder was in its place, and the staging safely removed, by the end of June.

I think that, on the whole, considering the magnitude of the work, the depth to which the wells of the foundations had to be sunk (42 feet below low-water level), and that work on these could only be proceeded with during from six to seven months in the year, and that the rise of the river in full flood is nearly 50 feet, &c., &c.,—I think that, if due consideration is given to all the difficulties, it becomes rather a matter for congratulation that a mishap occurred to only one of the thirteen piers of this great bridge.

In anticipation of His Honor's approval, I telegraphed permission to the Deputy Agent to open this section of the line for public traffic on the 15th instant, but that the speed of trains over it should be limited to ten miles an hour until the close of the present rainy season.

RECORD OF TEST OF THE JUMNA BRIDGE, ALLAHABAD, TAKEN WITH LEVELS ON THE
17TH JULY 1865.

*Live load 150 tons standing on upper road of Spans from 1 to 12, and with 50 tons additional dead
load on lower road of Spans 13 and 14.*

No. of Span.	Up-stream and down-stream side of girder.	Reading on staff before Train was brought on.	Reading on staff with Train standing on Span, the Engine over the centre.	Deflection in decimals of a foot.	REMARKS.
No. 1.	Up-stream	1.02	1.10	0.08	
	Down-stream	1.04	1.12	0.08	
No. 2.	Up-stream	1.07	1.15	0.08	
	Down-stream	1.05	1.13	0.08	
No. 3.	Up-stream	1.03	1.11	0.08	
	Down-stream	1.00	1.07	0.07	
No. 4.	Up-stream	1.05	1.13	0.08	
	Down-stream	1.03	1.12	0.09	
No. 5.	Up-stream	3.95	4.03	0.08	
	Down-stream	3.95	4.03	0.08	
No. 6.	Up-stream	3.96	4.03	0.07	
	Down-stream	3.96	4.03	0.07	
No. 7.	Up-stream	4.17	4.25	0.08	
	Down-stream	4.16	4.23	0.07	
No. 8.	Up-stream	4.21	4.29	0.08	
	Down-stream	4.18	4.26	0.08	
No. 9.	Up-stream	4.28	4.36	0.08	
	Down-stream	4.27	4.35	0.08	
No. 10.	Up-stream	4.30	4.38	0.08	
	Down-stream	4.32	4.41	0.09	
No. 11.	Up-stream	1.47	1.56	0.09	
	Down-stream	1.50	1.58	0.08	
No. 12.	Up-stream	1.41	1.49	0.08	
	Down-stream	1.41	1.48	0.07	
No. 13.	Up-stream	3.36	*3.46	*0.10	* With load on lower road-way:— Up-stream side taken on longitudinal. Down-stream side on tension bars.
	Down-stream	3.72	*3.82	*0.10	
No. 14.	Up-stream	3.44	*3.54	*0.10	
	Down-stream	3.84	*3.94	*0.10	
				28x26.28	
				Deflection=	.938
				4x4.80	
				Deflection=	1.20
					Of an inch, with load of 150 tons on upper road.
					Inches, with load of 200 tons on both upper and lower roads.

From Under Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works, (Railway Branch) Department, to Consulting Engineer to Government,—(No. 146 N, dated Nynce Tal, the 21st August 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Note on the inspection of that portion of the line of the East Indian Railway from the Jumna Station to the station at Allahabad, and to convey the approval of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to your having telegraphed permission to the Agent to open that section of the line for public traffic on the 15th instant.

2. I am to request that you will transmit to the Agent His Honor's congratulations on the completion of this the middle link in the long chain of unbroken communication established by the East Indian Railway Company, for the first time in the history of India, between the right bank of the Hooghly at Calcutta and the left bank of the Jumna at Delhi.

3. And to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Sibley, and through him to Messrs. Collet and Dunn, the District and Assistant Engineers, and to the subordinate staff employed on the Jumna Bridge, the Lieutenant Governor desires that his warmest thanks may be conveyed for their skilful and long-continued exertions in the construction of the great work which has now so successfully been brought to a close. His Honor will have much pleasure in bringing their services to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

From Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Dept., to Under-Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,—(No. 950 R, dated 21st October 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 233 N, dated 26th September 1865, with copy of a Note by the Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces, on his inspection and testing of the East Indian Railway Bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad, and of a letter to the Consulting Engineer desiring that the congratulations of the Lieutenant Governor be communicated to the Railway Authorities on the completion of this important link in the Railway communication of India, and to express the hearty concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council in the well merited commendations bestowed on Mr. Sibley, the Chief Engineer, and on Messrs. Collet and Dunn, the Engineers under him, who have laboured so successfully in accomplishing this important result.

2. This bridge now finished completes the connexion of the Hooghly opposite Calcutta with the Jumna opposite Delhi by an unbroken line of rails laid by the Engineers of the East Indian Railway Company. This Company has further in hand the construction of a bridge across the Jumna to Delhi, and contemplate a work more important than any of the magnificent series of bridges it has hitherto constructed, to bridge the Hooghly, and bring its line of rails into the heart of the Metropolis of India, and thus to complete its main line of more than 1,000 miles of Railway from Calcutta to Delhi.

3. In regard to the bridge now opened to traffic at Allahabad, the Governor General in Council has already offered Mr. Sibley his con-

gratulations on the successful result of the zealous exertions which led to the completion, within the limited time which the season allowed, of the critical operation of launching the two last spans; and I am now to express the hearty satisfaction of His Excellency in Council at the manner in which the completed structure has borne the tests necessary to assure the public of its safety, and at the skill and success with which the difficulties of securing the foundations have been overcome.

4. This correspondence will be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

Singrowlie Coal Fields.

The following correspondence referring to the Coal Fields of Singrowlie is published in continuation of that which was published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th January 1863:—

From the Deputy Agent, E. I. Railway Co., N. W. Provinces, to Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, N. W. Provinces,—(No. 2751, dated Allahabad, the 8th May 1863.)

I have the honor to acknowledge your No. 161, of January 22nd, the enclosures of which are herewith returned.

I need hardly now observe that my No. 220, to which yours as above is a reply, was written in ignorance of the records published only the day previously in the *Calcutta Gazette* of January 14th, and my concurrence with your proposal for fresh survey on a different direction was hastily adopted with a view to save the remaining season for an object which is just now of the very greatest importance to the Company in these Provinces.

I now beg to submit copy of a letter* from the Chief Engineer, who, it appears, has been in communication with the Officiating Political Agent at Rewah during my absence, and to request that the subject may be reconsidered.

As a general rule, I am most unwilling to enter into new operations on the Company's account, and would gladly leave to other Companies or private individuals all operations which are not the immediate business of the Company, but the supply of coal for these Provinces is so important, and the prospect of any other persons undertaking to speculate on this supply is so distant, that if we are to get coal at all before the existing supply of wood-fuel is exhausted, the Company must take the initiative itself, and I would strongly urge that the terms which the Maharajah of Rowah appears to have agreed to, be allowed to stand, and that a commencement be made as soon after the rains as possible.

From Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway Co., N. W. Provinces, to Deputy Agent, E. I. Railway Co., Allahabad,—(No. 679 D, dated the 5th May 1863.)

Your No. 631, 9th February, and enclosures. The objections raised by the Government of India against sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 70,000 for making a road from the Great Deccan Road near Mirzapore to the Soane at Rajghat, appear to be four-fold—

1. It is objected that three-fourths of the road would be in the State of Rewah.

2. That there is nothing before Government to show that the Rajah of Rewah would afford reasonable facilities for working the coal, and that indeed he did not appear to have been consulted on the subject.

3. That it seemed questionable how far it would be expedient for the British Government directly to encourage enterprise in a foreign State.

4. That before the projected road could give any relief, the Jubbulpore line would be open, and that the Nerbudda Coal would be brought to Allahabad at a cheaper rate than the Rewah Coal; and that the money spent on this road would then be found to have been spent to no purpose.

In view of these objections, the Government of India suggest that search should be made for Coal in British Territory in continuation of the Singrowlie Coal.

The first objection appears to be founded on a misapprehension; the length of road in Rewah is less than a tenth, instead of three quarters, of the portion for which the Rs. 70,000 were asked; the length of road in British Territory being thirty miles, and Rajghât Pass to the Soane about three miles.

The second objection appears also to be founded on a misapprehension. Mr. Coles the Officiating Political Agent of Rewah's letter of 28th June 1862, (which is published with the official papers accompanying the Government of India's Proceedings of 17th November last,) in which he expresses his anxiety to bring the coal negotiation to a close, controverts the statement that the Maharajah of Rewah does not appear to have been consulted on the subject.

As showing the reasonable facilities for working

Extract from Chief Engineer, No. 58, dated 12th April 1862, to Mr. Coles.
Copy of Mr. Coles' letter, dated 25th April 1862.
Chief Engineer's No. 93, dated 10th May 1862.
Mr. Coles' letter, dated 1st June 1862.
Chief Engineer's letter No. 121, dated 11th June 1862.
Mr. Coles' letter dated 28th June 1862.
Ditto 7th August 1862.—[Printed.]
Chief Engineer's letter No. 185, dated. —[Not printed.]

the coal which the Maharajah of Rewah was willing to offer, I enclose correspondence as per margin, which shows that he assented almost specifically to our proposals. The only point which pre-

vented the completion of negotiation being the incidence of cost of the Rajghât Pass.

The third objection, thrown in incidentally, would scarcely, I presume, be brought forward as having sufficient foundation to stand by itself. If the coal in Rewah be proved to be much better than any found in British Territory beyond the Rewah boundary, and to be more favorably or as favorably situated as regards transport, it would hardly be contended that, under these circumstances, difficulties should be thrown in the way of, or facilities denied us for, working the preferable coal, merely because it happened to be in territory not directly administered by the Indian Government.

The fourth objection appears to be fully met, as far as the first portion is concerned, by the letter

of Dr. Oldham, dated 20th December 1862, which accompanies the papers.

As regards the latter portion, I would add that, even should no coal be brought from Rewah, I think that the expenditure suggested on this road would still be justified, facilitating, as it will, the interchange of the products of Rewah, Soorjoojah, and Ruttunpore, with the local products and British imports of Mirzapore.

The suggestions made by the Government of India in view of the foregoing objections appear to be also met by Dr. Oldham's letter above referred to, which shows that sufficient knowledge of the structure of the country has been obtained to enable him to say that there is extremely little chance of good coal being found anywhere within 50 miles of Myhere to the south-east; that all the country due east of Myhere has been already examined, and offers no prospect whatever of containing coal; and further, as regards the country between Singrowlie and Palamow, that there is no reason whatever to suppose that any coal measures exist there, or that coal to any extent will be found between those places; that it is probable that limited and detached patches of coal-bearing rocks may be found in this area, but that it is highly improbable that any extensive or valuable deposit of coal could have so long escaped notice.

As regards the working of the Keryle Field, it would no doubt be more desirable that it should be worked by private parties under a contract to supply the Railway Company, than that it should be worked by the Railway Company direct, and should there be parties willing to come forward with offers upon reasonable terms, I would advise closing with them, rather than pursuing the work under the Company's Officers; but it appears to me that there is but little chance, at the present stage of affairs, of any offer, except upon such terms of guarantee as would make us pay heavily if the enterprise succeeded, and would leave us to bear all the loss if it failed.

It seems to me that in this matter we must be the pioneers; when the pits are fairly opened, when the character of the coal is established, and when a practicable road is constructed, there is every probability that we should have but little difficulty in handing over the working to parties willing to contract on reasonable terms.

I would therefore suggest that, as regards the road to the Rewah boundary and over Rajghât, the Government of India should be respectfully requested to re-consider the conclusion arrived at on apparent misapprehension as regards many of the facts, and that we should be empowered to commence working the Keryle Field, during the next season, on a scale defined and moderate, say an expenditure of one lakh of Rupees per annum, pursuing, at the same time, investigations into all likely quarters, not erecting at first any expensive machinery or buildings, so that, if found desirable, we might abandon the workings, after two or three seasons, without any serious loss.

As regards that portion of the road in Rewah, except the Rajghât Pass, I would not at once set to work to form the road over the whole extent, but would maintain pioneer gangs, who would improve only the worst places, thus making the track passable for light loads.

With regard to the survey suggested by the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government,

North-Western Provinces, in his No. 161 of 22nd January last, for a road or tramway to connect the Keryle Field with the Jubbulpore Line, I would point out that, from Keryle to the nearest point on the Jubbulpore Line near Myhere, is, as the crow flies, as far as from Keryle to Mirzapore, so that even should a better route be found in the direction of Myhere, which is highly improbable, seeing that there are still the Soane River and the Kymore Range to cross, it would be of no value, since Myhere is 134 miles from Allahabad.

Referring to Dr. Oldham's letter of 20th December last, it would be well to learn whether any further information has been obtained by the Geological Survey, during this season, as regards the prospect of coal being found in the eastern continuation of the Rewah or Singrowlie Field, and also whether the sketch geological map is submitted.

From Offg. Political Agent, Rewah, to Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, Allahabad,—(Dated Rewah, the 7th August 1862.)

As you may not have seen the proposals made by the Rewah Durbar some time ago for working the coal mines, I enclose extract from my letter to Captain Hodgson on the subject. You will observe that the terms correspond in all material points with the proposition contained in your letter of 12th April last. The Durbar proposed that the expense of opening a road should be borne equally by the Railway Company and the Maharajah. You propose that the Maharajah should make the road to Rajghât, costing about Rs. 30,000, and the Local Government, the passage through the Ghât, which you estimate would cost Rs. 25,000.

The Durbar proposed that the Railway Company should advance the money for road-making, and repay itself from the royalty dues, and this I take to be the meaning of your proposal. The remaining points, whether advanced by the Maharajah or yourself, are not likely to hinder negotiations. The only point remaining to be settled rests with yourself, and that is, whether the Railway Company pays for Rajghât or the Local Government. Apparently the Government is not agreeable. If this matter cannot be arranged, would the Railway Company be agreeable to advance a trifle on the rate to induce the Rajah to bear the whole expense, i. e., Rs. 55,000, payable, of course, from his royalty, and not subject to interest.

An early answer will oblige.

Extract from a letter from C. W. COLES, Esq., to MAJOR HODGSON, dated 26th July 1861.

"The following are the terms proposed by the Rajah with reference to royalty upon coal mines in his territory, and the construction of a road for its export:—

"1. He agrees that the principle laid out for a road, which is to be made at a reasonable cost under Government supervision, is to be paid from his royalty income.

"2. That the royalty demand, till the cost of the road is liquidated, is to be nine pies per maund.

"3. When the cost is paid off, demand to be reduced to six pies per maund.

"4. That the Rajah is not responsible for any portion of the cost that may remain unliquidated from failure of coal produce.

"5. That the interest on money laid out for the road is not to be borne by the Rajah.

"I had much difficulty in getting the Rajah to take part in the road-making. When other objections were got over, he pleaded want of means and insecurity of the undertaking, for he does not believe that the cost of road can be paid from coal income. These objections were overcome by Articles 1 and 4. There remained the proportions to be borne by him, for he would not agree to the entire expense. He has a fair idea that the advantage of a road for coal will be mutual, and so he proposed half and half shares, and this, I think, is secured by Articles 2, 3, and 5. The Rajah gives up his demand proper of 6 pies, and the other party contributes 3 pies on royalty and pays interest, which may be put down at another 3 pies."

From T. OLDHAM, Esq., Supt. of the Geological Survey of India, to Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—(No. 140, dated 31st January 1863.)

In continuation of my letter No. 126, dated 20th December 1862, I have now the honor to forward a general geological map [not printed] of parts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and parts of Rewah, &c. On this map I have only colored geologically that area which has been examined by the Geological Survey of India. I might also have added a geological sketch of a large portion of Nagpore and of the country included in the southern portion of the map, a general knowledge of the geology of which is derived from the examination of others, and specially of the Revd. S. Hislop, of Nagpore. As this would, however, be only approximate, and did not add any thing to our knowledge of the coal fields, (the question now under consideration,) I have omitted it. I have also avoided all unnecessary detail, giving only the chief features of geology.

In support of what I have already urged with deference to the importance of at once seeking to open out rail communication with the several coal fields of India, I have now to add that, subsequently to the date of my letter referred to, I have been favored by George Turnbull, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief to the East Indian Railway Company, with copy of Report submitted by him on the Kurhurbalee Coal-field. In this valuable Report, dated 14th January 1863, he gives some details as to the quantity of coal required for working the traffic of the Railway. These facts so entirely support my own already stated views, although derived from other considerations, that I think it desirable to bring them more prominently forward.

Mr. Turnbull shows briefly that to work a traffic requiring six trains only per diem, the consumption of coal will be 164 tons per mile per annum. He shows also that, estimating at the present rate of carriage of coal per rail, (and supposing that rail-road communication be opened with Luckeeserai from Kurhurbalee, &c., equally with Singrowlie from Mirzapore,) that the coal from Kurhurbalee would meet on equal terms the coal from Rancegunge about Sahibgunge on the east, and the coal from Singrowlie between Buxar and Benares on the west, or in round numbers would supply (cheaper than coal from elsewhere) about 200 to 250 miles length of the line of Railway. Now taking this distance, and estimating for the very small traffic which Mr. Turnbull does, namely, six trains

per day, (and I am convinced that a very few years will more than double this,) there would be required for Railway work alone (164×250 tons) or 41,000 tons of coal from each of these fields. But besides this, it is obvious that inasmuch as there is no likelihood of coal being found further to the north-west, the supply for the line of Railway beyond Allahabad and Cawnpore to Delhi, or even to Lahore, must be brought from the nearest available coal-field. If, then, this demand be added to the demand for the more adjacent portions of the Railway, it is, I think, certain that the demand for coal from the Singrowlie coal-field (if proper communication be opened out with that field) will be not 8,000 tons per annum, as stated in the letters previously submitted to me, but more than 10 times that quantity, or 80,000 tons per annum.

I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that this quantity, or even one-half of this quantity, *could* not be conveyed away by carts on an ordinary road in this country,—neither carts nor men could be found in sufficient numbers. The amount of coal despatched from Kurhurbalee after years of continued effort to find sufficient transport has not exceeded the average of 1,80,000 maunds, or less than 6,500 tons, while the quantity required will, at the lowest estimate, be 40,000 tons.

And it must be remembered that this quantity is estimated entirely without taking into account the demand for River Steamers, Manufactures, &c. &c.

It would appear to follow obviously from this that no ordinary cart road will meet the necessities of the case, and that, if these coal-fields are to be rendered really useful for Railway purposes, it will be both more economical and better to open up Railway communication at once.

Should the map sent herewith not be required in your Office or elsewhere, I have to solicit its return.

From T. OLDHAM, Esq., Supt. of the Geological Survey of India, to Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—(No. 169, dated 22nd May 1863.)

In continuation of my letters to your address, as noted in the margin, I have now the honor to state that with a view to ascertain what probability existed of the discovery of coal of a fair workable quality within the limit of British Territory

south of the Soane and between the Singrowlie and Palamow Districts, one of the Assistants of the Geological Survey of India was detached and directed to make traverses of the southern portion of that area, not with a view to any careful mapping of the geological features, as this was impracticable, no topographical maps existing, but simply to ascertain whether there were any outlying field of the coal-bearing works in which coal might probably exist. Mr. Hackett, who was deputed by Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, proceeded in one direction south-east to more than 70 miles south of the Soane Valley, and thence returning took a north-west course, so as to make a fair traverse of the district. Mr. Hackett came upon coal-bearing rocks to the extreme south of that area forming detached basins appearing near Rajketa and Maunpoor and in the Marna Nuddi adjoining, and again further to the south about six

miles south of Coteserai. These places will be seen near the southern limit of the country included in Sheet 104 of the Indian Atlas. Similar rocks show again to north-east near Sindoor. Mr. Hackett did not meet with any distinct beds of coal, but he found pebbles of coal in the nullahs; nothing, however, but a very careful examination of the district, (and to accomplish this there are no maps,) can settle the point as to whether coal exists here in any workable quantity.

In the more northerly part of the district, no coal measures were met with.

I regret that the result of this reconnaissance has not been more favorable, but it has entirely borne out the anticipations we had formed from the slight amount of knowledge of the area which existed before.

I would desire to urge the early publication of the maps of the Palamow District, the survey of part of which is now completed, so that it may be practicable to make a more detailed geological examination of it.

I shall be obliged by the information contained in this letter being communicated to the Public Works Department, and to the Government N. W. Provinces, in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

From CAPTAIN R. DE BOURBEL, R. E., Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., with G. G.,—(No. 123 N, dated 31st July 1863.)

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, to submit, for the consideration and early orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the accompanying papers in which the Deputy Agent and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company renew their application to commence working the coal found in Eastern Rewah.

2. This proposition is strongly supported by the Officiating Consulting Engineer in his Note No. 107 N C of 22nd July 1863, and the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the reasons advanced by these Officers, in which he entirely agrees, may induce His Excellency to re-consider the orders passed by the Government of India in Public Works Department Resolution of the 17th November 1862, and to permit of the early commencement of operations both in the working of coal and the construction of the road proposed to connect Mirzapore with that coal-field.

Note by CAPTAIN R. DE BOURBEL, R. E., Offg. Cons. Engr. to Govt. of N. W. Provinces, on working of coal in Eastern Rewah, E. I. Railway,—(No. 107 N. C., dated 22nd July 1863.)

The printed correspondence on this subject is submitted for His Honour's perusal and orders at the request of the Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, vide letters Nos. 2751 of 8th May and 679 of 5th May 1863, in which they solicit a re-consideration of the orders of the Government of India in Public Works Department Resolution of 17th November 1862.

I have been expecting a report of the trials now being made at Allahabad with the various known Indian coals to ascertain their relative quality and

value, and also a geological map of Rewah and the country in its vicinity, which Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has prepared from the information at present available, in order to show the position and extent of the Singrowlie Coal-field, and the places where coal has been found.

Neither of these has yet been received, time is slipping by, and early orders are necessary if any work is to be done during the next cold season. The Government of India, in reply to the application made by this Government in July 1862 for permission to spend Rs. 70,000 on the construction of the British portion of the road to connect the Singrowlie Coal-field with Mirzapore, to advance Rs. 80,000, if necessary, from the Revenue Account of the East Indian Railway to the Rajah of Rewah, for the construction of that portion of the same road which lies in the Rewah State, and to expend Rs. 3,00,000 out of the Revenue Account of the East Indian Railway during the next five years in working the Keryle Coal-field, observed that it seems questionable how far it would be expedient for the British Government directly to encourage enterprise in a Foreign State.

The Governor General in Council was of opinion that it would be better, before sanctioning the expenditure proposed, to search for coal in the British districts beyond the Rewah portion along the continuation of the Singrowlie Coal-field, and to have the hills north of the Soane examined to ascertain if a road could not be provided within British territory to communicate from the coal region to Chunar or Mirzapoor.

The Chief Engineer now points out that the length of the road in the British territory would be 30 miles, from near Lallgunj on the Great Deccan Road to the Rajghât Pass of the Kymore Range, from Rajghât to Burdhee on the Soane would be about three miles in the Rewah State, and from Burdhee to Keryle would be about 60 miles also in the Rewah State. He communicates the terms proposed by the Rajah of Rewah in regard to working his coal mines—

1st.—The principal laid out upon the length of road in the Rewah State, which is to be made at reasonable cost under Government supervision, is to be paid from the royalty income.

2nd.—The royalty demand, till the cost of the road is liquidated, is to be 9 pies per maund.

3rd.—When the cost is paid off, demand to be reduced to 6 pies per maund.

4th.—The Rajah is not responsible for any portion of the cost that may remain unliquidated from failure of coal produce.

5th.—The interest on the money laid out for the road is not to be borne by the Rajah.

The Chief Engineer considers that the Maharajah of Rewah has assented almost specifically to the proposals made by the East Indian Railway Company, the only point which prevented the completion of the negotiation being the incidence of cost of the Rajghât Pass, which the Rajah was not willing to incur.

If the coal in Rewah is proved to be much better than any found in British territory beyond the Rewah boundary, and to be more favourably or as favorably situated as regards transport, he con-

tends that, under these circumstances, facilities for working the preferable coal ought not to be denied merely because it happens to be in territory not directly administered by the Indian Government. He further alludes to Mr. Oldham's letter of 20th December 1862, (see page 21,) on this question, which shows that sufficient knowledge of the structure of the country has been obtained to enable him to say that there is very little chance of good coal being found anywhere within 50 miles of Myhere to the south-east; that all the country due east of Myhere on the Jubbulpore Railway has been already examined, and offers no prospect whatever of containing coal, and further as regards the country between Singrowlee and Palamow.

There is no reason to suppose that any coal measures exist there, or that coal to any extent will be found between those places; limited and detached patches of coal-bearing rocks may be found in this area, but that it is highly improbable that any extensive or valuable deposit of coal could have so long escaped notice.

As regards the working of the Keryle Field, it would no doubt be more desirable that it should be worked by private parties under contract to supply the East Indian Railway Company, than by the East Indian Railway Company itself, but in the present stage of affairs, there is little chance of a suitable offer.

The Chief Engineer thinks that the Company must in this instance be the pioneers; when the pits are fairly opened, the character of the coal established, and a practicable road constructed, there will probably be little difficulty in transferring the working to parties willing to contract on reasonable terms.

He suggests that the whole question should be re-considered by the Government of India, and that the East Indian Railway Company should be empowered to commence working the Keryle Field during the next season on a scale defined and moderate, say an expenditure of one lakh of Rupees per annum, pursuing at the same time investigations in all likely quarters, not erecting at first any expensive machinery or buildings; so that if found desirable, the workings could be abandoned after two or three seasons without any serious loss.

The Deputy Agent says that, as a general rule, he is most unwilling to enter into new operations on the Company's account; but the supply of coal for the North-Western Provinces is so important, and the prospect of any other persons undertaking to procure this supply is so distant, that if we are to get coal at all before the existing supply of wood-fuel is exhausted, the Company must take the initiative itself; and he would strongly urge that the terms which the Maharajah of Rewah appears to have agreed to should be allowed to stand, and that a commencement be made as soon after the rains as possible.

I do not share the opinion expressed regarding the improbability of finding good coal in the British territory between Singrowlie and Palamow and between Singrowlee and the Jubbulpore Railway, and the fact of none having yet been discovered, is no proof to my mind of the impossibility of finding a valuable bed at some future period. The Keryle bed of coal, which is the best yet found, was only discovered two years ago, and the country is so covered with hills and jungle, and generally

so inaccessible, that a patient and thorough search only is likely to be attended with success. Still the prospect is so uncertain that I think we had better not lose more time in looking after other coal beds when we know that good coal exists at Keryle, and that a passable road can be made at moderate cost to connect that coal-field with Mirzapore.

The fact of Keryle being in Rewah is of course an objection, but the Maharajah is willing to have the coal mines worked, and his terms are reasonable.

The Government would have to spend Rs. 70,000 in making its portion of the road, including the Rajghat Pass, and crossing over the Soane River, but in any case this road would always be a valuable feeder to the East Indian Railway in connecting Eastern Rewah and the British districts south with the market of Mirzapore.

The Government of Bengal advocates the construction of a Railway connecting the Burrakur terminus of the Raneegeunge branch with the Kurhurbalee coal field and Luckeeserai, a point on the East Indian main line, 80 miles east of Patna. If this be ever carried out, the Kurhurbalee coal could be delivered at Allahabad at 10 annas per maund, which would be less than the price of Mopani coal delivered at Allahabad by Jubbulpore Railway, 11 annas per maund, and of the Rewah coal delivered at Allahabad via Mirzapore route, 13 annas per maund.

But the distance between Kurhurbalee and Allahabad by Railway would then be 385 miles, which, Mr. Oldham says, would be a serious drawback to the free use of coals from those mines in the North-Western Provinces above Allahabad, and he further declares that it is only in *extreme cases* that an article like coal can profitably bear the cost of transport by Rail for several hundred miles, and that any distance beyond 300 miles may safely be considered prohibitory, except under any peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Oldham is satisfied that, within a very brief period, means must be adopted to facilitate the transport of coal from the Kurhurbalee coal field to the East Indian Railway, and also to bring the coal of Singrowlie more economically into consumption. With facilities of communication such as he contemplates, the Raneegeunge coal field would supply the Railway and other demand in its own vicinity, the Kurhurbalee coal field will meet the demand of the country near it, Rajmahal or Bhagulpore to Benares, the Singrowlee field will feed Mirzapore, Allahabad, and to the west; while the Nerbudda coals will find a sufficiently large demand in the country nearer to their own pits.

However this may be eventually, there seems to be no immediate prospect of any Company coming forward to construct a line of Railway, from Kurhurbalee to Luckeeserai, much less from Singrowlie to the East Indian Railway, and even if there were, these lines could not come into operation for several years. The Jubbulpore Railway will not be finished before the next four years, and meanwhile there is no doubt but that the supply of wood-fuel is becoming more scarce and dear above Allahabad, and that we must have coal, if possible, to help in working the opened line.

I do not look upon the Keryle coal field as a permanent source of supply, except to a very limited extent, so long as it remains unconnected with the East Indian Railway or Jubbulpore extension by rail or tramway; but I think that, during the next four or five years, it may be worked in a small way with great advantage and profit to the East Indian Railway Company, and as private enterprise is not forthcoming, I can see no harm in the East Indian Railway Company undertaking to be pioneers in working these mines.

The road proposed to connect Keryle with Mirzapore will always be useful in opening up a larger sphere for the market of Mirzapore, and is well worth the small outlay, Rs. 70,000 + 30,000, contemplated.

I therefore strongly support the proposition of the East Indian Railway Company to commence operations during the next cold season on the conditions recommended in my Note of 26th July 1862.

I would limit the total maximum expenditure on the mines during the next five years to 3 lakhs of Rupees.

This would of course be exclusive of the expense of transport of the coal from Keryle to the East Indian Railway. Should it be found advisable, in the course of two or three years, to extend the operations from failure of wood-fuel or other reasons, this can, of course, be done at any time, but, looking to present prospects, the outlay should be limited to 3 lakhs of Rupees.

From COLONEL R. STRACHEY, B. E., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., with G. G., to Off. Under Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, (No. 1906, dated 21st August 1863.)

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 123 N of 31st July, forwarding, recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, a second application from the Deputy Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, proposing that the Company may be allowed to work the Singrowlie coal pits in Rewah.

2. His Excellency the Governor General observes that it is proposed to spend about one lakh of Rupees on the road from the pits to Mirzapore, of which Rs. 30,000 is to be eventually made good by the Maharajah from the royalty on the coal raised, and Rs. 70,000 is to be paid absolutely by the British Government. Further, it is contemplated that the Railway Company shall spend, say, 3 lakhs from their Guaranteed Capital on the works, the cost of working the coal being defrayed from Revenue.

3. The question to be considered obviously is, whether the scheme will prove a remunerative one. The facts appear to His Excellency to be all adverse to such a conclusion; a serious error having till now been made in the calculations of the real cost of coal brought up by Rail from Bengal, the charge for transport having been taken at the Railway Tariff rate, one-third of a pie per maund, or one penny per ton, and not at the real cost price to the Company, which is only about one-third of the Tariff rate, or one-third penny per ton.

4. It seems admitted that the cost of the coal to the Railway Company brought from the Sin-

growlie field to Allahabad will be not less than 18 or 14 annas per maund, or, say, 45s. to 50s. per ton. This, it is presumed, will be the *cash out of pocket*, irrespective of the interest on the money sunk on the pits.

5. Now, it is calculated that the *Mopani* coal can be brought to Allahabad by the Great Indian Peninsula and Jubbulpore Railways, and sold at 6 annas per maund, or 21s. per ton, giving a profit to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on their haulage of 50 per cent, but charging the transport over the Jubbulpore line at *cost price*.

6. Also it is calculated that *Raneegunge* coal could be delivered at Allahabad at the *cost price*, to the East Indian Railway Company, of 7½ annas per maund, or 26s. 6d. per ton.

	s.	d.
Cost price of coal per ton at pit mouth ...	9	9
Transport at ½d. per ton per mile, 601½ miles	16	9
Raneegunge to Kanoo ...	46	„
Kanoo to Luckeeserai ...	252½	„
Luckeeserai to Mogulserai ...	208	„
Mogulserai to Allahabad ...	95	„
Total ...	601½	miles.
Total cost ...	26	6

7. The *Kurhurballes* coal, if the direct line from Luckeeserai be opened, could be delivered at Allahabad at 6 annas per maund, or 20s. per ton at *cost Railway* prices, or at 6½ annas per maund, and 22s. 6d. per ton, if the direct Rail takes 50 per cent. profit on its haulage.

8. Now, it was before assumed by the Deputy Agent that the coal would cost 3 annas at Raneegunge, and that its transport to Allahabad would cost 12 annas 7 pie, making in all 15 annas 7 pie, or in tons first cost 10s. 6d., transport 44s., total 54s. 6d., instead of first cost 9s. 9d., transport 16s. 9d., total 26s. 6d. The cost of transport was, as before remarked, taken nearly three times too high. In other words, at the prices named by the Deputy Agent, that the Railway Company would have received credit for about 28s. per ton in the shape of revenue out of the 54s. 6d. of nominal cost.

9. It therefore appears, on the whole, that Singrowlie coal delivered at Allahabad would be from 18 to 23s. per ton dearer than that brought from Raneegunge, and from 25 to 29s. dearer than Mopani or Kurhurballes coal, instead of from 5 to 10s. cheaper, as has been till now assumed.

If these are really the facts of the case, the only other question which arises is, whether the East Indian Railway Company can carry the coal required for the line above Allahabad without interfering with its other regular traffic. The quantity is said to be about 20,000 tons a year, or 400 tons a week, and it is supposed four trains would do this easily. Of course an increase of the coal wagons would be necessary, but the 3 lakhs it is proposed to sink in the coal pits would go far to cover this, and the additional stock would, under all circumstances, be most useful.

11. The whole question thus simply turns on the *absolute cost* to the Company of carrying the coal *without profit*; and this, I am to remark, must be placed on a perfectly unmistakeable ground before the Government of India can permit any steps to be taken by the Railway Company for working the Singrowlie coal pits.

12. * * * * *

From MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent, Governor General for Central India, to Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with G. G.,—(No. 55, dated 8th September 1863.)

With reference to your letter No. 78 of date 11th March last, conveying the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for the re-opening, on a reasonable footing, of the negotiations which were commenced in 1860 with the Maharaja of Rewah, on the subject of the working of the coal fields within his territories, in view to the accomplishment of a liberal and practical scheme favorable to the general interests of the public, and the opening up of the Singrowlie Coal Fields, I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency, copy of a letter from Dr. Stratton, Political Assistant for Bundelkand, No. 261 of date 25th ultimo, transmitting a Report from Mr. Coles, to whom the conduct of the new negotiations with the above object had been entrusted, of his proceedings in the matter, and of the result, in the shape of a set of propositions from the Chief, of the conditions on which he is prepared to agree to the working of his coal fields in Keryle.

2. These propositions may be briefly stated as follows:—

1st.—The construction of a line of road from Keryle towards Mirzapore.

2nd.—To be carried out under the direction

* This sum is, it will be seen, far in excess of that named as required from Rewah for the purpose by the Chief Engineer, Railway Company, and the Consulting Engineer to Government, North-West Provinces, while the rate of royalty on coal exported, till it is paid off, has further been reduced from 9 (as formerly proposed) to 6 pies per maund, which is equal to an additional grant (or saving to the Railway Company) of Rs. 50,000.

and at the cost, in the first instance, of the British Government, the charge of construction, to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000* being debited to the Rewah State, and paid for out of the fixed royalty of 6 pies per maund on the first 48 lakhs of maunds of coal exported from the mines.

3rd.—Interest on money advanced for the cost of construction not to be charged to the Chief.

4th.—The Chief not to be held responsible for refund of cost of construction in the event of failure of the coal mines.

5th and 6th.—One or more tramways may be constructed to mines, and land for the same will be given free; but the Chief will not pay any portion of their cost, and the fixed royalty of 6 pies per maund will be payable on all coal exported by them.

7th.—The land granted for such road or tramways to revert to the Chief, when no longer required for the purpose for which it was so assigned.

8th.—No duty of any kind to be levied on goods under transport for the use of the people employed on the coal works, or on coal exported in excess of the Royalty of 6 pies per maund.

9th.—These propositions and conditions to apply only to the Keryle Coal Fields in Ilacqua Burdee, and it is suggested, to prevent future misunderstanding, that a boundary be laid down, defining the limits of these fields.

10th.—In addition to the cost of construction as above, the Maharaja agrees to pay Rs. 2,500 annually towards the repair of the road to be charged to the royalty accruing to him on coal exported.

11th.—Timber required for the coal works to be paid for at usual rates.

12th.—Land required for occupation in connection with the coal works to be given free of charge.

13th.—Protection assured to the life and property of British subjects to the utmost of the Chief's power.

14th.—Precious and other metals and precious stones found in the course of the mining operations to be the property of the Chief.

15th.—Coal for export to be weighed in presence of a Rewah official.

16.—Māndeers and other places of worship, as also tanks, wells, and baowlies not to be destroyed.

3. I trust that these propositions may appear to His Excellency, on the whole, to be such as to meet the required object.

4. The sum as above proposed to be allotted by the Chief for the construction of the road, will probably be found sufficient for that purpose, but that agreed on for the annual repairs will, doubtless, be too small. Mr. Coles, however, thought it better to secure a definite offer from the Chief of that amount, in which, under the circumstances, he was, I submit, probably right.

5. With respect to the 9th proposition, it appears to be but reasonable that the Chief should know the limit of the area within which the mines are to be worked, and I do not apprehend that there will be any serious difficulty on that head.

6. The remission of all transit dues on goods, &c., under transport to and from the mines, for the use of the people connected with the works, will, I trust, meet all the requirements on this point, as the line is not likely to be used for traffic of any other sort.

7. With respect to the points mooted in paras. 3 and 6 of Dr. Stratton's covering letter, if it should be decided to make a tramway instead of a road, after the line is laid out for the latter, or to convert the road, when made into a tramway, I see no reason to doubt the Chief's consenting to let the sum allotted by him in the propositions now submitted for the construction and repair of the road be assigned to the tramway, which, in such case, would represent the road. A larger sum for either purpose could not, of course, be expected from him, and his aim is clearly to guard himself against any fresh demand in excess of those sums.

I have not thought it advisable to make any further reference on this point at present, as the Chief is so suspicious, that he might misunderstand its purport; but it can, if necessary, be made hereafter.

It will not, I presume, be necessary to raise any question of interest on the sums advanced for the construction of the line.

8. Appended to Dr. Stratton's letter is the extract from his No. 106 of date 28th April last, referred to in para. 4. The question therein discussed will be one for the consideration of the Railway Company when the line is being laid out.

9. Dr. Stratton's and Mr. Coles's proceedings in this important matter, which, from the Chief's peculiar disposition, required the exercise of much caution and tact, have been most judicious, and I trust they may meet with His Excellency's approval.

From Dr. J. P. STRATTON, Political Assistant for Bundelkand, to Agent, Governor General for Central India,—(No. 261, dated 25th August 1863.)

I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 393, dated 20th instant, with enclosures, from the 2nd Political Assistant, Nagode, reporting the terms on which the Maharaja of Rewah is willing to let his coal mines be worked.

2. As the negotiation was conducted under detailed instructions furnished from your Office, I need not write at any length here. The Maharaja's propositions regarding original construction and annual repair are much more liberal than those he offered in 1861.

3. The only points on which I had to instruct Mr. Coles, were, 1st, as regards the possible construction of a tramway, regarding which I was asked who would provide the funds. My reply to which was, that the Rajah should give the land free, but that the tramway would be the work of a Company; and 2nd, as to interest being chargeable or not on the money advanced by Government for making the road; on which point I stated my opinion that Government would not wish a practical measure to be stopped by any difficulty regarding interest.

4. In my letter No. 106, dated 28th April last, I submitted the fullest detail which I was then able to prepare of the subject generally.

When the point may be taken up for decision as to whether a road or tramway shall be made, I submit for consideration the grounds detailed in that letter, as to the probable inefficiency of a common road and bullock cart carriage for the practical supply of the coal wants of the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Maharaja's offer of a lakh and a half of Rupees for construction of the road is for the estimated distance of 60 miles in Rewah Territory, a sum of Rs. 2,500 a mile.

This concession gained by Mr. Coles is greatly in advance of the amount in view with the Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces, Railway Department, who in his official Note, dated 26th July 1862, mentioned Rs. 60,000; and still more beyond that named by Mr. Sibley, Chief Engineer, Railway Company, who in his

letter No. D 481 of 14th April 1862, named Rs. 30,000 as the amount it was desirable to obtain from Rewah for the road.

The Rs. 2,500 offered for annual repairs gives mileage rate of Rs. 41-10-3.

6. There is one point which might perhaps require to be kept in view.

Supposing the road be now made at the cost of the Rewah Chief, the land of the road remaining of course Rewah Territory, and that subsequently it be desired to make a tramway which will be at the expense of Government or of a Company, the Rewah Chief giving the land free to Government, it might be found that the road would offer facilities for conversion into the tramway.

In that case the Raja would be asked to give the land, but perhaps he might bring forward a claim to a refund of the money he had allowed for the road from his coal royalty.

7. The 9th proposition of the Maharajah, which requires the definition of the limits within which the coal mines are to be worked under the present negotiations, is an important one requiring consideration.

Extract from a letter from the Political Assistant for Bundelkand, to the Agent, Governor General for Central India,—(No. 106, dated 28th April 1863.)

PARA. 12.—The Report No. 126 of 20th December last, from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, which accompanied Government letter No. 78 of 11th ultimo, contemplates now the necessity for the construction of a light Railway capable of bearing the coal traffic at a rate of 15 miles an hour, rather than of a mere road.

From the extract of the Consulting Engineer's Note above given, it will be seen that if a cart road were to be the end in view, it would be necessary to provide carts and bullocks, and fodder and water for the bullocks as well as the road.

13. Over such an uneven country, I fear that an expenditure of merely Rs. 500 a mile would leave but a difficult road for such a heavy traffic as carriage of coals, and that both carts and cattle would so soon be knocked up, as, in the entire absence of a local supply of carriage, to prevent the demand for coal at Allahabad or Mirzapore being ever met properly, if at all, by such a mode of conveyance. The cost of a road good enough to be easy for heavy traffic, of bringing bullocks and carts, and of providing fodder and water for the cattle, would, I imagine, go far to meet the cost of a better mode of communication, which latter would succeed, while I fear that cart traffic after all would fail.

14. My impression, therefore, is, that if the regular supply of Allahabad and Mirzapore, &c., is contemplated from the Singrowlee mines, it will be necessary, as the Superintendent, Geological Survey, remarks, to have better communication than a mere cart road, and that therefore the negotiations with the Raja of Rewah should have in view a Railway or tramroad in place of a common cart road.

15. In this case I suppose the Maharaja could not be called on for the cost of the Rail or tram-

road, but he would be asked merely to give the land for it free, while the road, whether laid with rails or trams would, under Government, be the property of a Company who should also work the coal mines.

From C. R. COLES, Esq., 2nd Political Assistant, Nagode, to Political Assistant for Bundelkand,—(No. 393, dated 20th August 1863.)

With reference to the late correspondence relative to the working of the Rewah Coal fields, I have the honor to inform you that, on receiving your letter No. 421, dated 29th June, and enclosure, I addressed the Maharaja in conformity to the views of the Agent, Governor General.

2. The reply to this I found waiting me at Rewah, whither I had proceeded agreeably to the wish expressed by the Agent, Governor General, in his letter No. 748, dated 9th July, to your address.

3. The propositions put forward by the Chief in this communication were of a nature to bar their acceptance, and I explained this to the Chief, pointing out that unless terms more favorable to the undertaking were proposed, there would be no chance of his benefitting by his coal possessions.

4. The Chief, I am happy to say, prepared another set of propositions, which appear to me to promise a satisfactory issue.

5. I beg to enclose for your information copies of papers as per margin, in the vernacular, also translation of the propositions.

Khureeta from 2nd Assistant, to Maharaja of Rewah, dated 7th July 1863.

Ditto from Maharaja in reply, dated 2nd Sawun, the 3rd Sumbut 1920.

Ditto from 2nd Assistant in reply, dated 9th August 1863.

Ditto from Maharaja, with propositions, dated 2nd Sawun, 12th Sumbut 1920.

Forwarding Roobacar from 2nd Assistant, to Dr. Stratton.

6. I endeavoured to persuade the Chief to agree in general terms to the construction of road and its repairs as regarded cost, but he showed a strong disinclination to any thing undefined, and as I found that each day spent in argument brought forth additional conditions and difficulties, I thought it best to meet him on his own ground.

7. In regard to his contribution to construction of road, the amount placed by him at the disposal of Government appears to me liberal, but the allotment annually for repairs, it is possible, may be found insufficient.

8. I had telegraphed to Captain de Bourbel, on the 9th, to inform me of the outside probable cost per mile for repairs of the coal road, but receiving no reply, and finding that advisers were strengthening the Chief's disinclination to have any thing to do with the road after it was once made, I thought it advisable not to keep the question open any longer.

9. The distance of road in the Rewah Territory is stated to be 60 miles, the sum named by the Chief, therefore, yields a mileage rate of Rs. 41-10-8, whereas Captain Hovenden, who replied to my telegram on the 12th instant, states that about Rs. 50 per mile would be the cost of repairs for a road on which there was moderate traffic.

10. I have now to refer to proposition 9, in which the Chief wishes the area it is proposed to work to be defined. This appears to be attended with difficulties, and yet the Chief is very anxious on this point. His argument is, that it is clearly his interest to encourage mining operations; and should other Companies offer to work in the neighbourhood, either on the same or latter terms, he would wish to point out the ground they may work upon without fear of objections being raised.

11. In regard to the total abolition of transit duties on the coal road, I found the Chief so indisposed to entertain the suggestion, that I judged it expedient not to press the matter, but I hope, on the whole, the propositions made by the Chief may be considered satisfactory.

Propositions made by the Maharaja of Rewah for working his Coal Fields in Keryle free.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st.—The Maharaja agrees to the construction of a road for the transit of coal from Keryle towards Mirzapore; the construction of the same to be carried out by Government, or under its direction, and the line of road to be decided by Government.
- 2nd.—The cost of above road to the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 to be borne by the Maharaja in the following manner: The road to be constructed, in the first instance, with Government funds, and in repayment the Maharaja gives up his royalty of 6 pies per maund on 48,00,000 maunds of coal, which amounts to Rs. 1,50,000 after cost of road has been paid off; a fixed royalty of 6 pies per maund will be charged.
- 3rd.—The Maharaja not to be chargeable with interest on the money laid out for the road.
- 4th.—In case of failure of coal mines from any cause before cost of road is repaid, the Maharaja not to be responsible for loss so occurring.
- 5th.—If it be decided to make a tramway, the Maharaja agrees to its construction, and will give land required for it, free of cost, but the Maharaja will take no part in cost of construction. Royalty on coal so transported to be charged, as before arranged, at 6 pies per maund.
- 6th.—If in future other tramways are required for carriage of coal, land for them will also be given free of cost, and royalty taken on coal as above.
- 7th.—Should the road or any tramway be no longer used owing to construction of other tramways, the land thereof to revert to the Maharaja.
- 8th.—All goods for the use or consumption of people employed on local works to be free from duty or charge of any kind, and coal to pay nothing beyond the royalty of 6 pies.
- 9th.—The conditions which are here proposed for working the Keryle Coal Fields in Elaqua Burdee, will not apply to any new coal fields, and it will be better, to prevent misunderstanding hereafter, that the boundary

be fixed, be it of 10 miles or 5 miles on all four sides, and intimation thereof be given to the Maharaja.

- 10.—The Maharaja agrees to the repairs of the road, the cost of which he has as above agreed to pay from his royalty, but the repairs are to be done by Government, and Rs. 2,500 a year taken for it from the royalty on coal.
- 11th.—All timber required from the Maharaja's territory to be paid for at usual rates.
- 12th.—Land required for occupation connected with coal works will be given by the Maharaja to Government free of cost.
- 13th.—The Maharaja agrees to the utmost of his power to protect the lives and property of British subjects.
- 14th.—In case of gold, silver, or other metals and precious stones, &c., being found in the mining operations, such produce to be the property of the Maharaja.
- 15.—Coal carted from the mines to be weighed in presence of Rewah officials, and account kept of the same by either party to be signed by the other; such account being compared and closed at the end of the month.
- 16th.—Mundeers and other places of worship that may fall on a projected line of road or tramway not to be destroyed or damaged; and in like manner tanks, wells, and baolees, on which the people of the neighbourhood depend for water, are not to be destroyed.

From LIEUT. COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, —(No. 4452, dated 9th October 1863.)

In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter,* with its enclosures, from the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the subject of opening up the Singrowlee Coal-field, and to request that you will move the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to favor the Government of India with his views generally on the terms offered by the Maharaja of Rewah, and as to the manner in which His Honor would propose that the portion of the road to the coal-field which will lie within British Territory, should be constructed.

2. The question of the economical supply of Singrowlee coal to the Railway Company will naturally be considered in connection with the means at the disposal of the Railway Company for the conveyance, for its own use in the North-Western Provinces, of Raneegunge coal via Rajmahal, without interfering with the public traffic. Should the Lieutenant Governor be satisfied that Raneegunge coal can be economically conveyed in sufficient quantity for use in the North-West Division, until either the Kurhurballee or Nerbudda coal enters the market, further consideration of the terms consented to by the Maharaja of Rewah would be unnecessary.

From LIEUT. COLONEL H. DRUMMOND, R. E., Under Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept. Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—(No. 144 N, dated 19th August 1865.)

With reference to your Memo. No. 647 R, dated 9th instant, and previous correspondence as per margin, on the subject of the Singrowlee Coal-fields, I am directed by the Hon'ble the

Lieutenant Governor to reply that application to work these fields has twice been made to the Government of India, and on both occasions refused; the second time on the ground that coal from Raneegunge, Kurhurballee, and Mopani could be delivered at Allahabad cheaper than that from Singrowlee.

The first application was made in August 1862, with the intention of making the connecting road from Mirzapore to the Singrowlee field in two years, and of using the coal thence during the three years which would then elapse before the completion of the Jubbulpore line in 1867, when it was expected that the Mopani coal would come into the market at a cheaper rate than the Singrowlee coal.

The road, if it had been undertaken last year, would not probably have been ready before the middle of 1866. The time then appeared to have gone by for any beneficial action on the part of Government towards making a road to open up the Singrowlee Coal Fields, but a copy of the correspondence received with your No. 4452 of the 9th October 1863, was forwarded to the Deputy Agent, and, pending his reply, the subject was overlooked.

It now appears that the Deputy Agent did not communicate the letter to the Agent, and the matter has therefore remained in *statu quo*.

The case as it now stands may be briefly stated thus: The cost of coal from the Singrowlee fields, if conveyed on carts to Mirzapore, would be 12 annas and 7 pie per maund at Allahabad.

The cost of Raneegunge coal, delivered at Allahabad at Mr. Rendel's rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a pie per maund per mile, will be 8 annas and 1 pie per maund. If Mr. Stephenson's rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a pie per maund per mile is assumed, coal from Raneegunge will be delivered at 10 annas and 4 pie per maund.

The Singrowlee coal could not compete with Raneegunge coal, if the former has to be carried on carts to Mirzapore, and it would not, therefore, pay to make a road to Singrowlee.

The Kurhurballee coal can be delivered at Allahabad for 6 annas a maund at Mr. Rendel's rate for carriage, and for 7 annas and 3 pie at Mr. Stephenson's, provided that the new chord line is an integral part of the East Indian Railway.

In both the Raneegunge and Kurhurballee calculations, the cost of the coal at the pit mouth has been included, and has been assumed to be 3 annas a maund.

I am to remark that it would clearly not be to the interest of Government to expend money on the construction of a road in the direction of the Singrowlee coal fields, although it might pay a private Company to work these fields, and to connect them by a tramway with Mirzapore.

Resolution by the Government of India, P. W. Dept., No. 792 R, dated 9th September 1865.

Read again—

Extract from a Memo., dated 20th July 1863, by the Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., on the sources of supply of coal to the East Indian Railway.

P. W. D. No. 1906 G. G., dated 21st August 1863, to the Govt. N. W. Provinces.

Endorsement by the Foreign Dept., with the G. G., No. 752, dated 24th September 1863.

P. W. D. No. 4452, dated 9th October 1863, to the Govt. N. W. Provinces.

Read also—

Foreign Dept. Office Memo. No. 1623, dated 5th August 1865.

Govt. N. W. P. No. 144 N, dated 19th August 1865.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Foreign Department be informed that further consideration of the terms offered by the Maharaja of Rewah is unnecessary at present, as it is only by the construction of a rail or tramway that coal from the Singrowlee field could come into use on the East Indian Railway, and it is not certain that the demand would be sufficient to pay a dividend on the capital such a means of communication would require for its construction.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4151.

Fort William, the 1st November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The under-mentioned Specification of an Invention has been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee; a certified copy of the Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 263.—B. Dickenson, No. 1 Church Lane, Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., for improving the manufacture of Tea by the application of the hot air blast.

No. 4152.

The 2nd November 1865.

The following translations, of two Notifications of the Netherlands Government, are published for general information.

(1) The Director of the State and Crown Dominions hereby gives notice to Mariners that a Herbert Buoy, painted white, has been substituted for the Globular beacon off Harang Porloe-Obie (near Rotterdam Island) in the Channel leading up to Batavia.

The Buoy is placed in 5 fathoms water, about 30 Netherlands ells (37½ yards) N. E. of the spot where the Globular beacon was situated.

(2) The Director of the State and Crown Dominions, in reference to the advertisements in the *Java Courant* of the 6th, 10th, 13th, and 27th January 1865, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, hereby notifies that the fixed Coast light of the 2nd Order at the 4th point of Java near Anjer, has been transferred to a new stone built tower, and has, since the 20th August, been lighted up.

The tower is painted white and in the immediate neighbourhood of the old; the light is placed 46 Netherlands ells, above the water level,

and can be seen from the deck of any ordinary vessel at a distance of 5 German Geographical miles.

No. 4153.

The 7th November 1865.

Mr. John Foster Stevens, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Sandheads on the 15th ultimo.

No. 4154.

Dr. G. Y. Hunter, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Raepore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's preparatory leave of absence from the 9th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate to England.

No. 4155.

Lieutenant F. Coddington, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge 3rd Division, Oudh, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 4156.

Mr. R. F. Stack, Solicitor to Government, has reported his return from the leave granted to him on the 18th September last, and the resumption of the charge of his Office on the 28th ultimo.

No. 4157.

Mr. H. P. Owen, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Indore Circle, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4159.

The 10th November 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to resign the Civil Service from the 27th ultimo.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 2135.

Port William, the 7th November 1865.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2136.

Moonshee Huzaree Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpore, in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2137.

Captain C. J. Pearse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, availed himself, on the 4th ultimo, of the two months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 2002 of the 7th idem.

No. 2138.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 16th ultimo.

Captain H. S. V. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner of Hurdul, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch, during Mr. Anderson's absence, or until further orders.

Captain Fisher assumed charge on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo.

No. 2139.

Lieutenant T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Chindwara, Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2140.

Captain S. S. Boulderson, Settlement Officer, Mohumdee, and Captain E. Clark, Settlement Officer, Baraitch, assumed charge of their Offices on the forenoon of the 11th and 16th ultimo, respectively.

No. 2141.

Mr. T. L. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 22nd instant, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2142.

Moonshee Huzaree Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baraitch, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 14th ultimo, under Section VII of the old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

No. 2143.

Lieutenant D. W. Loughton, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the lower standard of examination in Civil and Criminal Law.

No. 2144.

Moonshee Sheo Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Raepore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained furlough for one year from the 1st February 1866, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2145.

Dr. G. N. Cheke, Residency Surgeon, Nipal, has obtained leave of absence for 28 days from the 1st January next, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 2149.

Captain C. C. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Nipal, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 10th instant, under the old Regulations.

No. 2150.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Police at Bangalore, to be Magistrate of the Bangalore Cantonment, and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate as described in Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 2153.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, Superintendent of Coorg, assumed charge of his Office and Treasury from Captain R. A. Cole, on the afternoon of the 13th ultimo.

No. 2162.

The 10th November 1865.

Pundit Hurree Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pertabgurh, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the 10th instant, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2163.

Captain T. Cadell, v. c., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Maunpore, has obtained general leave of absence from 8th September to 13th October, inclusive, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

The privilege leave granted to Captain Cadell, in G. O. No. 1845, dated 11th September last, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant G. F. Blowers, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Maunpore, during Captain Cadell's absence.

No. 2167.

Mr. H. H. Butts, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Oudh, is appointed an Assistant Settlement Officer on Rs. 600 per mensem, vice Captain Clark, promoted.

Mr. A. G. Grote is appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, vice Mr. Butts.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under Secy, to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2874.

Port William, the 9th November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in September 1865, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.	
In September 1865	63	29,70,515	22,28,022	876	1,40,802	93,726	...	23,32,243	7,014

No. 2875.

In continuation of Notification No. 2700, dated the 29th September last, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	1863, August.	1864, August.	1865, August.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	3,74,46,056	2,32,32,641	2,01,53,652
Bengal ...	1,90,35,626	1,46,12,132	1,32,94,056
British Burmah ...			22,18,576
N. W. Provinces...	3,04,36,549	1,99,23,287	1,98,70,828
Oudh ...	...	...	58,49,477
Punjab ...	1,04,38,574	1,08,87,655	1,44,44,494
Bombay ...	2,29,34,914	1,77,42,136	1,73,24,311
Central Provinces	50,41,122	40,03,500	45,02,250
Deccan ...	20,08,638	23,48,776	23,08,975
Madras ...	2,88,84,357	2,57,05,720	1,91,84,881
Total ...	15,71,25,836	11,93,55,940	11,91,60,499

No. 2876.

Captain H. Hyde resumed charge of the Offices of Mint Master and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Calcutta, on 3rd instant, afternoon.

In the afternoon of the same day Dr. J. F. Shekleton resumed charge of the Office of Assay Master, Calcutta.

No. 2882.

Mr. H. A. Moraes, who was officiating for Mr. J. Mackey as Assistant in the 5th Class in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 25th October 1865.

Baboo D. Kissen Sing is appointed to officiate for Mr. J. Mackey during the absence of Mr. Moraes.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 4th November 1865.

No. 1006 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major William Charles Robert Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General. } For 20 months.

No. 1007 of 1865.—Major Nicolai William Elphinstone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, on the pension of a Captain, from the 1st instant.

The 6th November 1865.

No. 1008 of 1865.—The date of admission into the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant H. B. Hanna, Adjutant, 19th Bengal Cavalry, announced in Government General Order No. 572 of the 11th July 1864, is hereby cancelled, and that Officer's admission is to be held to have effect from the 4th January 1863.

No. 1009 of 1865.—With reference to paragraph 18, of Government General Order No. 402

of the 13th April 1860, it is hereby notified that in future the Controller of Military Accounts, instead of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will furnish Commanding Officers of Regiments, &c., with the declaration therein prescribed in respect to Regimental Savings' Banks Accounts.

No. 1010 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant Llewellyn Wavell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 7th November 1865.

No. 1011 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain James Alexander Mountford Patton, of the late 1st Regiment, Bengal European Light Cavalry.	} For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 9th November 1865.

No. 1012 of 1865.—The services of Captain J. S. Irvine, of the late 2nd Regiment, European Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

No. 1013 of 1865.—The services of Surgeon Major George Saunders are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

No. 1014 of 1865.—The following order, issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed :—

No. 365, dated the 11th October 1865.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Captain T. Cadell, v. c., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Manpore.	} For 15 months, embarking from Madras.

No. 1015 of 1865.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 152 of 1865, dated the 17th October 1865.—Granting Lieutenant F. A. Dobbs, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence on private affairs up to the 15th November 1865, in extension of the privilege leave allowed him.

No. 1016 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant W. J. Forlong, Adjutant, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Ommanney, deceased.

Lieutenant W. Battye, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Forlong.

Lieutenant A. G. Hammond, Quarter Master, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Battye.

Lieutenant A. J. Nicholson, Doing-duty Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Hammond.

No. 1017 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 3733 A, dated 25th ultimo, that portion of Government General Order No. 950, dated the 17th ultimo, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jaunpore, temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Troops serving on the Bhootan Frontier, is cancelled, and the services of Assistant Surgeon C. E. Raddock, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bijnore, are placed at His Excellency's disposal for that purpose.

No. 1018 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Major R. T. Leigh, Staff Corps.	} 31st October 1865.
Captain W. Musgrave, Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.	
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) M. A. D. Orchard, late 3rd European Regiment.	
Lieutenant E. D. H. Vibart, late 54th Regiment, Native Infantry.	
Lieutenant R. A. Price, General List, Infantry.	

No. 1019 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Date of arrival at Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. D. Hoste, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry.	} 13th October 1865.

No. 1020 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Lieutenant George Ainslie L. Aston Whitmore.	} 2nd November 1865.

No. 1021 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, of the late East Indian Regiment, is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Sergeant William Adjie, Rs. 14-14-6, payable in India.

No. 1022 of 1865.—*Erratum.*—In Government General Order No. 876, dated the 20th September 1865, making certain promotions in the 34th (the Futtehghurh) Regiment, Native Infantry, for Havildar "Naun Sing" read Havildar Naum Sing.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1023 of 1865.—Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Becher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, employed on special duty in the Account Branch of the Military Department, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days on urgent private affairs, from the 26th instant, in extension of privilege leave.

The 10th November 1865.

No. 1024 of 1865.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 284, dated 23rd September 1865, are published for general information :—

1. The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton.
" J. H. Maxwell, per Steamer,
4th October.
Major W. D. Hoste.
" G. E. Holmes.
" T. C. Merrick.
" W. C. Hamilton, *vid* the Cape.
" H. L. Pester.
Captain R. Cadell.
" E. H. Paske.
" H. A. W. Waterfield.
" M. M. Prendergast.
Lieutenant B. Cracroft.
" H. Rowband.
" D. J. Stewart.
" R. E. K. Money, per "Walmer Castle."
" E. G. Newnham.
" E. E. Grigg.
Surgeon Major C. L. Cox.
" W. F. B. Dalzell.
Assistant Commissary E. J. Gillis, *vid* Bombay.

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Oakes	} 6 months.
" J. C. Scott	
Major J. A. Steel	... 4 "
" G. B. Mainwaring	... 3 "
Captain E. H. Scott	...
" J. J. Russel	...
" P. G. Cornish	...
Lieutenant J. Colledge	...
" R. C. W. Mitford	} 6 months.
" J. P. Steel	
Surgeon R. Parker	...
Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond	...
Veterinary Surgeon R. W. Murray	...

3. Lieutenant E. A. Vine, whose case formed the subject of your Despatch No. 85 of 1864, and who obtained permission to return to duty in October last, met with an accident in France while on his way to India, which compelled him to return to this country. In consideration of the circumstances, and of the Report of the Medical Board on the case, Lieutenant Vine has been granted 6 months' leave from the 1st September 1865.

4. Lieutenant Draycott De la Garde Birkett, of the late 3rd European Regiment, has been placed on the Retired List from the 16th June 1865.

No. 1025 of 1865.—With reference to Government General Order No. 975, of the 23rd ultimo, the following Military letter, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 285, dated 23rd September 1865, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 285. London, 23rd September 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor
General of India in Council.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch No. 278, of the 15th September 1865, I have to acquaint you that Assistant Surgeon Samuel Duckering has been allowed to exchange with Assistant Surgeon Edward Barton Gardener, who had been allotted to the Bombay Presidency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 1026 of 1865.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 157 of 1865, dated the 24th October 1865.—Appointing Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Adjutant of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Lieutenant H. C. Onslow on sick certificate to Europe.

Appointing Lieutenant R. Ottley, Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Lieutenant H. S. Stewart.

No. 1027 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Alexander Callander,
of the Bengal Staff Corps, } For 20 months.
Brigade Major, Mooltan.

No. 1028 of 1865.—Lieutenant Richard Hudson Dyas, of the late 4th European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Madras and Burmah on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 4 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1029 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Date of arrival at
Fort William.

Major H. R. Drew, Bengal Staff Corps.	} 2nd November 1865.
Captain M. M. Prendergast, late 4th European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command, and Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.	
Captain E. H. Paske, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Goojerat.	
Assistant Surgeon N. B. Baillie, Medical Department.	

No. 1030 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant H. C. Fagan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 918 of the 6th October 1865.	" British Princess," 21st October 1865.
Lieutenant H. E. Eliot, General List, Infantry, on leave for twelve months, Government General Order No. 922 of the 10th October 1865.	
Lieutenant C. J. Durand, late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 924 of the 10th October 1865.	
Captain (Brevet Major) G. D. Aguilar, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, 21st Regiment (Punjab) Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 927 of the 10th October 1865.	" Delhi," 10th October 1865.

Lieutenant R. Atkins, late 48th Native Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twelve months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.	" Meinam," 4th November 1865.

Surgeon A. Young, of the Medical Department, Assistant Commissioner, Oude, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.	" Bengal," 24th October 1865.

No. 1031 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Soldier, of Her Majesty's Service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension.
Private John E. Lavers, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th November 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of September 1865.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
Royal Artillery	Captain M. H. Fitzmaurice	3rd August 1865.	Landour.
23rd Foot	Assistant Surgeon R. W. Lawless	18th ditto	Parianauth.
51st Foot	Captain E. D. Oliver	1st ditto	Nundkote.
82nd Foot	Captain J. F. Pilkington	28th ditto	Calcutta.
88th Foot	Lieutenant F. M. M. Mapleton	17th ditto	Cawnpore.
2nd Battn. Rifle Bde.	Lieutenant G. Rogers	4th ditto	Landour.
3rd ditto ditto	Captain and Pay Master J. Gough	29th July 1865	Attock.
Staff Corps	Captain W. G. B. Tyler	20th August 1865.	Lullutpore.
Ditto	Captain G. W. Manson	16th ditto	Mooltan.
Bengal Cavalry	Lieutenant Colonel W. A. A. Thomson	3rd ditto	Calcutta.
Bengal Infantry	Major General Sir S. Corbett, K. C. B.	1st ditto	Nynce Tal.
General List, Infantry	Lieutenant R. Shakespear	12th ditto	Calcutta.
Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon M. J. S. Perreau	12th ditto	Fort Daling, Bhootan.
Sub-Medical Dept.	Apothecary J. Taylor	13th ditto	Bograh.
Ditto	Hospital Steward W. Byrns.	1st ditto	Saugor.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of September 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of death.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation paid to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
6th Sept. 1865	(a) G. E. Rose	Capt. & Bt. Major	3rd Bn. Brigade	...	6th Mar. 1865	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 118 5 6	...	Rs. A. P. 118 5 6	Rs. A. P. 41 3 50	...	...	...
"	(b) H. T. Pollock	Captain	Late 35th Regt. N. I.	...	29th Apl. 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	77 3 14	...	...	...
"	(c) Arthur Lushington	Lieutenant	Doing-duty with 15th Bengal Cavalry	...	26th Oct. 1864	Ditto	1,051 3 8	...	1,051 3 8	...	...	...	...
7th	(d) Charles Littledale	Ditto	Bengal Cavalry	...	1st June 1865	Ditto	6,593 9 6	...	6,593 9 6	...	...	...	...
"	(e) Henry Phillpotts	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps	...	6th "	Not known	998 12 3	...	998 12 3	...	...	...	...
13th	(f) Owen Davies	Ditto	1st Battalion 11th Foot	...	18th "	Intestate	106 1 6	...	106 1 6	...	...	...	...
16th	(g) George McDowell	Lieutenant	Veteran Establishment	...	21st Mar. "	Ditto	2,300 0 0	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...
21st	(h) John Nelson Thomas	Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	Late 39th Bengal N. I.	...	3rd Aug. "	Testate	5,805 0 0	...	5,805 0 0	...	...	...	...
"	(i) William Adam Anstruther	Lieut.-Col., Agent Governor-General, Moorsheadabad	Late Bengal Cavalry	...	"	Ditto	1,570 0 0	...	1,570 0 0	...	...	...	...
23rd	(j) William Adam Anstruther	Lieut.-Col., Agent Governor-General, Moorsheadabad	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	650 0 0	...	650 0 0	...	...	...	...
"	(k) William Adam Anstruther	Lieut.-Col., Agent Governor-General, Moorsheadabad	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	1,300 0 0	...	1,300 0 0	...	...	...	...
"	(l) Ditto	Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	Late 39th Bengal N. I.	...	21st Mar. "	Intestate	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	...	...	...
"	(m) John Nelson Thomas	Lieut.-Colonel	.....	...	...	...	20,943 0 5	...	20,943 0 5	...	...	...	...
"	Carried over, Rs.	.....	.....	...	...	...	20,943 0 5	...	20,943 0 5	...	...	...	...

(a) Next of kin, widow Mrs. Maria Theresa Rose.
 (b) Next of kin, Ann Pollock, Viceroy Place, Monkstown Kingstown, Dublin, credited to Lucknow Prize Fund in further part.
 (c) Next of kin, A. Littledale, Esq.; late of the Bengal Civil Service. Address—The Hayes Pressbury, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England.
 (d) Widow, Mrs. Adelaide Matilda Sophia Phillpotts, children Henry Eden and Cecil Arthur.
 (e) Widow, Mrs. Jane Davies, and seven children.
 (f) Next of kin, Rachel Shca.
 (g) Widow, Mrs. Caroline Letitia Thomas, and six children.
 (h) Widow, Mrs. Isabella Eliza Anstruther Thomson, and two children.
 (i) Widow, Mrs. Isabella Eliza Anstruther Thomson, and two children.
 (j) Widow, Mrs. Isabella Eliza Anstruther Thomson, and two children.
 (k) Widow, Mrs. Isabella Eliza Anstruther Thomson, and two children.
 (l) Widow, Mrs. Caroline Letitia Thomas, and six children.

* In adjustment of advance from Simla Treasury.

† In adjustment of advance from Agra Treasury.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers, &c.,—continued.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
	Brought forward, Rs....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	Rs. A. P. 20,913 0 5	...	Rs. A. P. 20,913 0 5				
7th Sept. 1865	(a) Thomas Kenilley Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.	Private	Infy. Co., Eur. Invalid Bn.	476	24th July 1865	Intestate	18 13 0	...	18 13 0				
8th "	(b) John Gill	Sergeant	H. M.'s 48th Regt. Comst. Dept.	...	6th June "	Ditto	24 15 5	...	24 15 5				
	Total, Rs. ....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	20,986 12 10	...	20,986 12 10				

(a) Next of kin, not known.

(b) Parents used to live in Great Russell Street, Northampton.

Fort William;
Pay Office,
The 30th September 1865.

FREDCK. C. INNES, Major,

For Presidency Pay Master.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 393.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 7th November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The under-mentioned Officers have been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineers of the 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in Bengal, temporarily, with effect from the dates they took charge of their respective Circles:—

Captain C. J. Mead, R. A., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, pending the arrival of Captain deBourbel, R. E.

Mr. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, pending the arrival of Captain Stanton, R. E.

No. 394.

Jahangirjic Nussurwanjic is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from 1st May 1865, and posted to Rajpootana.

No. 395.

Mr. J. M. Algie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Embankment Division, British Burmah, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 3rd ultimo.

No. 396.

The 10th November 1865.

Mr. J. M. Span, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Kamptee Division of Public Works, Central Provinces, was appointed to Officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, with effect from the 6th September 1865.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut. Col., R. A.,**Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

In order to facilitate the transfer of the management of the public debt to the Bank of Bengal, which will take effect from the 2nd of January 1866, no Promissory Notes will be received at this Office, either for payment of interest or for renewal, after the 22nd December 1865.

By Order of the Government of India,

R. P. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM;

LOAN OFFICE,

The 14th October 1865.

NOTICE.

An Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lower Halves of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes endorsed by Heeraloll in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlie, have been lost in transmission from this Office to the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta. An application has this day been made for the issue of new Notes in lieu of those lost:—

4 per cent. Note No. 8142 of 16159 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500.

4 per cent. Note No. 7795 of 16651 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500.

T. H. SIBLEY, *Major,**Assistant Commissary General.*

EXE. COMMT. OFFICE,

KUSSOWLIE,

4th November 1865.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A Government Promissory Note No. 8186 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, of 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 500 (five hundred), payment of which has been stopped; as also a large bundle of testimonials. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above, will be handsomely rewarded by

SHAMA CHURN CHATTERJEE.

or by his constituent, SIB CHUNDER MULLICK.

Nos. 1 and 2, Amratollah Lane, Calcutta.

LOST.

Halves of Currency Notes, Dacca Circle, Nos. 81165 and 81166, for Rs. 10 each. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

W. H. CAREY.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY, CALCUTTA MINT.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office:—

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rs. 1,44,590	
Lahore do. „ 1,09,160	

(Signed) H. HYDE,

*Head Commissioner.**The 4th November 1865.*

The Sarawuk, Jaesee Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that Pundit Sew Chunder has been removed from the post of temporary Deputy Manager of the above Bank at Delhi, and has no longer power to sign any documents in the Bank's name.

Lallah Chooney Lall has assumed charge of the Agency, and has power to transact any business connected with the Bank.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI,

Managing Director and Secretary.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for Payment of Interest in London showing the Total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 20th October 1865.

	4 per cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1836-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1859-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement, dated 10th October 1865	10,85,400	53,000	300,26,09,400	25,19,700	1,12,72,400	82,90,500	36,42,200	5,26,02,200	2,91,23,500	27,600	16,000	11,12,42,200
ADD—												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date	15,900	...	...	3,400	60,600	57,800	10,000	11,800	30,000	...	...	1,89,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per do. do.	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	20,500	...	...	...	37,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date	70,900	...	...	...	7,700	12,100	37,800	56,000	1,18,000	...	...	3,02,500
Total	11,75,400	53,000	300,26,09,400	25,23,100	1,13,40,700	83,60,400	87,02,000	5,26,90,500	2,92,71,500	27,600	16,000	11,17,69,900
DEDUCT—												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Re- gisters received up to date	5,200	...	...	3,68,400	72,000	56,000	1,000	4,57,400	1,15,000	...	...	10,78,300
Total	11,70,200	53,000	300,22,41,000	24,51,100	1,12,84,700	83,59,400	86,98,200	5,22,33,100	2,91,56,500	27,600	16,000	11,06,91,100

FORT WILLIAM;

LOAN OFFICE,

The 25th October 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,

Comptroller General of Accounts.

BENGAL OFFICIAL ARMY LIST.

The *Bengal Official Quarterly Army List*, No. XIV, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, will be ready in a few days. Price five Rupees *in advance*, and eight annas extra if sent by post. Apply to

CALCUTTA, } O. T. CUTTER, *Publisher*.
6, Bankshall Street.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Dinapore and Hazareebagh, up to 4 P. M. of the 1st December 1865, for the supply of the under-mentioned articles be contracted for one year, commencing from 1st February 1866, and will be opened by them in their Offices on the following day at noon in presence of Tendering parties who may choose to attend.

Parties desirous of tendering, will be furnished with all particulars on application to the above Officers.

Rice.
Sugar.
Barrack Bedding.
Hospital Clothing.
Cattle Gear.

W. G. SMITH, *Lieut.*,
Sub-Ass. Commy. Genl.

DINAPORE;
EXE. COMMT. OFFICE, }
4th November 1865.

The Sarawuk, Jaeneo, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHERRBUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY, of Farrucknugur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDREY, of Farrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUK LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharanpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharanpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhowanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindia, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharanpore, Farruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Koribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demnad, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 4 per cent.
12 do. 5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company, the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver, and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton, and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care, either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise, as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the under-mentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY,
Managing Director and Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Hooghly.

PUBLIC WORKS

INDIA OFFICE ;

No. 49.

London, 30th September 1865.

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor
General of India in Council.*

SIR,

Para. 1. With reference to your Excellency's Despatch dated July 1st (No. 48) of 1864, I have now to inform you of the steps that have been taken, with my sanction, in connexion with Mr. Leonard's mission to Europe, and with a view to his devising a scheme of operations for the improvement of the River Hooghly.

2. Last November permission was granted to Mr. Leonard to visit the principal works at the mouths of rivers in England and on the continent, and he accordingly inspected the works on the Danube between Galatz and the Black Sea; those for the improvement of the Malamocca entrance of the Port of Venice; those for the improvement of the Vistula, the Rhine, and the lower part of the Adour, and those on the Tees, Wear, Clyde and Tyne. After the experience thus acquired,

Mr. Leonard has submitted a report on the River Hooghly, accompanied by 38 plans and drawings.

3. Mr. Leonard's original Report, with the plans and drawings, together with 100 printed copies, will be transmitted to you by the first opportunity, and one printed copy is herewith enclosed. As soon as the engravings which are necessary for the illustration of the printed Report are completed, they will follow. The Report is divided into two sections, one giving a description of the Hooghly, and the other proposing works of improvement. The two Appendices contain a specification for the steam tug to be used in scraping the shoals, and an opinion by Sir Charles Hartley. After showing that two former suggestions for improving the navigation of the Hooghly are impracticable—namely, to shut off the fresh water-supply altogether, and thus remove the silting power, and to admit more fresh water from the Ganges, and so improve the scouring power, Mr. Leonard proceeds to discuss the improvements that are feasible on the lower and upper sections of the river.

4. He points out that the objects to be kept in view, in improving the lower section, are to give fixity to the navigable channels, and to remove the bars from them. The portion of the Hooghly which requires to be narrowed extends from Diamond Point to Saugor Roads, so that the length of the training walls would be 60 miles, and the cost would be over 3,000,000. It is

clear, however, that any such expenditure would be injudicious, seeing that the advantage to be gained is not the admission, but merely the more speedy admission of large ships to Calcutta.

5. But, although the whole estuary could not be dealt with on this system, Mr. Leonard believes that something might be effected which would be very beneficial, and within reasonable limits as to cost. He has drawn up plans for the improvement of the channels by means of groynes, and by stirring the shoals, and he estimates the total cost of his proposed improvements, including the tug steamer and stirring apparatus, at 246,200*l*.

6. It does not appear to me that there would be any advantage in referring Mr. Leonard's Report to any other Marine Engineer, especially as the memoir of Sir Charles Hartley, which accompanies it, affords satisfactory confirmation of Mr. Leonard's views.

7. It will be for your Excellency's Government, after consideration of the proposals contained in the Report, to submit such of the works suggested therein, for adoption, as may appear advisable, with reference to their cost and probable effect. I would suggest, however, that, before attempting anything on a large scale in the way of spurs or groynes, constructed in the manner proposed by Mr. Leonard, it would be well to test the power of such works to stand against the currents of the Hooghly, in positions more or less exposed to their action.

8. In the last paragraph of your Despatch you recommended the construction of a suitable

steamer for the work of dredging the bed of the Hooghly, and Mr. Leonard also represented the importance of such a vessel being supplied. I, therefore, authorized that gentleman to procure drawings and specifications from Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, for a steam tug fitted with the necessary stirring apparatus. Messrs. Napier agreed to complete a first-class iron paddle steam tug, furnished with two sets of stirring apparatus, to be 132 feet long by 25, and 11 feet deep, 329½ tons burden and 200 horse power, for 21,750*l*. The steamer was built under the superintendence of Mr. Leonard, and having been launched last August, received the name of the "Agitator." I subsequently entered into another agreement with Messrs. Napier to deliver the vessel at Calcutta for a further sum of 2,450*l*, which includes the cost of the tow, provisions, stores, towing, pilotage, and insurance. Copies of these agreements are herewith enclosed.

9. The "Agitator" will have a trial in the Clyde, and the effect of the raking machine will, of course, be tested again on her arrival at Calcutta. Mr. Leonard will return to India as soon as the trial of the "Agitator," which he is superintending, is completed, and you will be duly advised of the date of the vessel's departure on her voyage to India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

C. WOOD.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at Government House, on Friday, the 1st December, at 9 p. m.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lawrence will hold a Drawing Room at the same time.

Ladies and Gentlemen purposing to attend the Drawing Room and Levee are requested to send their cards, at their earliest convenience, to the First Aide-de-Camp, and to bring with them two cards, having their names legibly written thereon; one to be given up on entering Government House; the second, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

All Native Chiefs and Gentlemen who have been presented at the Viceroy's Levees are invited to attend—those purposing to do so are requested to send their cards in the manner above prescribed.

Ladies who have not already been presented at Her Majesty's Court of St. James, or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with the name of the Lady, by whom they are to be presented, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress, but without Trains.

The carriages of all who have the private entree will enter by the South-East Gateway, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gateway, set down at the Grand Entrance, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Command,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
The 9th November 1865.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

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By Command,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
The 9th November 1865.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4289.

Fort William, the 10th November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. F. M. Bird, Civil Service, availed himself, on the 13th of June, of the furlough granted to him.

No. 4290.

The following Supplemental Rule relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta has been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 63 of Act XIII of 1864, and is published for general information:—

“Full power Steam Vessels and Auxiliary Steam Vessels conveying coolies to Mauritius, shall be provisioned as follows:—

Regular Steamers leaving Calcutta	and steaming from Port to Port, N. E. Monsoon.	for 30 days.
Ditto ditto	... S. W. ..	for 35 ..
Auxiliary Steamers	... N. E. ..	for 45 ..
Ditto	... S. W. ..	for 60 ..

No. 4291.

The 13th November 1865.

The following Circular which was recently issued to the several Governments and Administrations in India is now published for general information, and with a view to elicit the opinions of those who are interested in the matter to which it relates:—

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., to all Local Govts. and Administrations,—Nos. 1247—55, dated Simla, the 22nd August 1865.

Although the Native text-books of Hindú law nowhere recognise a posthumous disposition of property, the validity of a Hindú's Will has long been admitted by our Courts in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay. In Madras also, after some fluctuations of opinion, it is now settled that a

Hindú's testamentary power is co-extensive with his independent right of alienation *inter vivos*. Liberty of testation is thus thoroughly established throughout peninsular India; and it is understood that the practice of making Wills is beginning to prevail among the Burmese Buddhists, although their law of succession is founded on that of the Hindús. The Muhammadan law recognises the testamentary power which, however, without the consent of the heirs, does not extend to more than one-third of the testator's estate.

In the case of the Hindús and Burmese, the power in question has probably been derived from the English law, and its exercise doubtless produces in India the beneficial effects which it has produced in England and elsewhere, by stimulating the circulation of property and quickening the stagnation of society. But the power has been engrafted on the Hindú system, and is used by the Muhammadans, without any of those securities for its due exercise, such as the requirement of writing, signature, and attestation, which have been found desirable in Europe. Nor are Native testators subject to any restraints such as exist in England in the cases of devises to religious or charitable uses, of postponements of the acquisition of the absolute interest in property, and of prospective accumulations of its income.

Thus the High Court at Bombay has decided that a Hindú's Will need not be attested, and the High Court of Madras has lately declared, in a learned and elaborate judgment, that a Hindú's Will need not be in writing, in other words, that a Hindú may make a valid nuncupative Will, and this without any formalities similar to those required in such cases by European systems of jurisprudence. So Hindú's nuncupative Wills were held valid by the late Supreme Court at Fort William, and are recognised by the present High Court of Judicature for Bengal. Considering the facilities with which frauds in setting up nuncupative Wills are attended (for false swearing is more easy to perpetrate and more difficult to detect than forgery), it may perhaps be doubted whether the benefits above mentioned, arising from the introduction among the Natives of the testamentary power, are not counterbalanced by the

encouragement which its recognition by our Courts at present affords to perjury. Moreover, the same evidence that sets up a false nuncupative Will may practically revoke a true written one. The witness has only to declare that the testator made a nuncupative Will subsequent to the date of the written Will and revoking the latter, and his evidence, if believed, destroys the written Will, however solemnly executed or carefully preserved. Lastly, even in the case of a genuine testamentary disposition by word of mouth, the certainty of writing is replaced by the frailty of memory.

Then, as to the non-existence of restraints on the testamentary power: a Native may now, on his death-bed, when his mind is enfeebled by disease or fear, deprive his nearest relations of self-acquired property which would otherwise have devolved upon them, and bequeath it in accordance with the dictates of his priests, or the promptings of his own superstition. A Native testator, in the absence of anything like what is technically called the rule against perpetuities, may lock up his estate for an indefinite time, and thus obstruct the circulation of property, check the improvement of land, and withdraw capital from its natural employment in commerce. A Native testator may legally create an accumulating trust, absorbing the entire income of property, not merely (as in the well-known Thellusson case) during the full period for which the vesting of property may, according to English law, be protracted, but (for anything to the contrary enacted by the Legislature or laid down by the Judges) for the full time expressed by the Native formula of limitation, 'so long as moon and sun endure.' Thus in the case of a bequest to the testator's family idol, with directions that, after its expenses are paid, the surplus shall belong to certain persons and their descendants in the male line as a joint family, and that none of these heirs shall have power to alienate, the Privy Council has held that such a testamentary disposition is effectual, although the family may obviously remain undivided for ever. There is reason to fear, too, that under color of a bequest to religious uses, a Hindú often not only enjoys property but trades with it, without his beneficial interest being subject to the just demands of his creditors. It may be that the creditors would have a right to come against the surplus income of the property after providing thereout for the expenses of the idol. But the ascertainment of what ought to be allowed for such expenses is generally a matter of such difficulty as practically to reduce that right to a nullity.

Again, a Native's Will, not requiring to be proved, need not be deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration are obvious. Nor can a Native executor be compelled to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate, except by the tedious, expensive, and hazardous process of a lawsuit. The consequence is, where the estate is too small to bear the costs of the suit, that women, children, and absentees have no adequate check on the executor, and, at any distance of time, it is difficult to fix him with the possession of moveable and sometimes even of immoveable property.

Lastly, the character and ex-officio powers of a Native executor seem to be by no means clearly defined. The High Court of Bengal has lately held on appeal that he has no greater power

over immoveable property than a Manager. Now the powers of a Manager, as declared by the Privy Council in a case to which the High Court refer, are limited and qualified, and in the case of a mortgage, the lender is bound to enquire into the necessity for the loan, and to satisfy himself, as well as he can, with reference to the parties with whom he is dealing, that the Manager is acting in the particular instance for the benefit of the estate. If this be so in the case of a mortgage or conditional sale, *a fortiori*, it must be so in the case of an absolute sale. It is unnecessary to dwell on the difficulties which this doctrine imposes on all persons dealing with Hindú executors.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865, contains provisions on all these subjects, expressed in language of remarkable clearness and simplicity.

As to the execution of Wills, it provides (Section 50) that the testator (who must have completed the age of 18, and be of sound mind) shall sign the Will, or that it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and that the Will shall be attested by at least two witnesses, each of whom must sign it in the presence of the testator. To preclude the danger of allowing the Will to be supported by the testimony of persons beneficially interested in its contents, the Act declares (Section 54) that a bequest to an attesting witness, or his brother, wife or husband, shall be void.

As to revoking Wills, the Act (Section 57) provides that no Will shall be revoked otherwise than (a) by the marriage of the testator; (b) by another Will or Codicil; (c) by a writing declaring an intention to revoke, and executed as a Will is required to be executed; or (d) by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the Will with the intention of revoking it.

Section 101 restricts the power of creating successive interests in property by declaring that "no bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong."

A direction to accumulate the income to arise from any property is declared (Section 104) to be void, except in the case of immoveable property, or where the accumulation is to be made from the death of the testator. In either of these cases the direction is valid in respect only of the income within the year next after the death.

As to bequests to religious or charitable uses, the Act provides (Section 105) that no one having a nephew or niece or other nearer relative, shall have power to make such bequest, except by Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited, within six months from its execution, in the place provided by law for the custody of the Wills of living persons.

The Act impliedly requires every Will to be proved by declaring (Section 187) that no right, as executor or legatee, can be established unless probate of the Will shall have been granted. And Section 259 provides that all original Wills, of which probate may be granted, are to be preserved among the records of the Court until some public registry for Wills is established.

Within six months of the grant of probate the executor must exhibit in Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of the deceased's property, and must, in like manner, within one year from the grant, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of (Section 277).

Lastly, the character and powers of an executor are clearly defined. He is the legal representative of the deceased for all purposes, and all the deceased's separate property vests in him as such (Section 179). He has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living (Section 267). And he may dispose of the deceased's property, either wholly or in part, and whether moveable or immovable, in such manner as he shall think fit (Section 269).

Section 331, however, excludes the Hindus, Muhammadans, and Buddhists from the benefit of these provisions, as well as from that of having the series of simple rules contained in Part XI of the Act, applied to the construction of their Wills.

I have been desired to submit the foregoing remarks for ——— consideration ———, and to request that ——— after consultation with such persons as ——— may deem best capable of advising on such a matter, ——— will favor the Government of India with ——— opinion as to the expediency of extending to the Hindus, Muhammadans, and Buddhists, or any and which of them, such parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as relate to Testamentary Succession, including in this phrase all that relates to the execution, revocation, interpretation, and probate of Wills, and the limitation of the exercise of the testamentary power. You will understand that it is not proposed to increase in any respect the testamentary power possessed by Natives, nor to give it to any Natives (if such there be) who do not at present possess it; but only to provide rules calculated to insure its being exercised beneficially to the community, and satisfactorily to the surviving relatives of individual testators.

No. 4292.

The 14th November 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Argaoon, in the Akola District of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 4293.

The under-mentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported on the 3rd instant their arrival at the Sandheads on the 1st idem, viz. :—

Messrs. Henry Pilkington Mulock, William Blennerhassett, and Anthony Patrick MacDonnell.

No. 4294.

The 15th November 1865.

The Revd. H. B. Burney, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of leave on private affairs, without pay, to the end of February next.

The Revd. W. B. Drawbridge, of the same Establishment, has been permitted to return to his duty by the Steamer of the 20th November.

No. 4295.

Mr. W. E. Ward to officiate temporarily as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Ward assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of this date.

No. 4296.

The under-mentioned Naib Tehseeldars in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseelees :—

Sudasheo Mahiput, Naib Tehseeldar of Ramtek, Nagpore District.

Mahomed Ali, Naib Tehseeldar of Hurda, Hoshungabad District.

No. 4297.

The 16th November 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. L. R. Tottenham, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 2nd instant.

No. 4298.

The 17th November 1865.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. A. P. Smith, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpore, during the absence on leave of Captain Procter, or until further orders.

Mr. Smith assumed charge of the Office on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo.

No. 4299.

Mr. R. D. Nuthall, Superintendent of Elephant Kheddas, Belaspore, is appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the Central Provinces, and is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Mahtin, Ooprorah, Lafa, and Choonee Zemindaries.

No. 4300.

The under-mentioned District Superintendents of Police and Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate as described in Section 6 of Act V of 1861 :—

District Superintendents.

Major G. G. Moxon.

Captain F. G. Stuart.

" F. A. Dickens.

" S. S. Sutherland.

Mr. J. Higgins.

Captain C. S. B. Walton.

Mr. J. M. Berrill.

Captain J. D. Vallance.

" T. E. L. Higgins.

Mr. J. C. Duff.

Captain T. E. Vandergucht.
 " H. V. Matthias.
 Lieutenant H. A. Hammond.
Assistant District Superintendents.
 Davee Pershad.
 Mr. M. P. Hanken.
 Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes.
 " J. B. Taylor.
 " H. Martin.
 Mr. A. G. Grote.
 " C. T. Anderson.
 Lieutenant O. M. Bradshawe.
 " W. Miller.

No. 4301.

Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in Arts of Bishop's School, Simla, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January 1866.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 421.

Fort William, the 15th November 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Numboor Krishina, 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court in Mysore, to be Registrar General for Mysore and Coorg, in addition to his present duties.

MILITARY.

No. 352.

The 15th November 1865.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. DeFabeck, of the Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave from the 5th instant, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 957.

POLITICAL.

The 15th November 1865.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major R. M. S. Annesley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commissioner for laying down the boundary between the Central India and Rewah Kanta Agencies.

No. 961.

The 16th November 1865.

In Notification No. 742, dated 30th August last, regarding the recognition of Mr. Chenon as Consul for France at Bombay, for "Mr. Chenon," read "Mr. Thenon."

GENERAL.

No. 2170.

The 11th November 1865.

Captain H. A. Prinsep, late 3rd European Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Resident at Nipal, vice Captain C. C. Taylor, who has obtained leave on medical certificate.

No. 2187.

The 15th November 1865.

Major F. E. A. Chamier, Settlement Officer of Durriabad, in Oudh, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1570, dated 31st July last, and resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

No. 2188.

Moulvie Ullee Hoosein Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Pertabghur, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2189.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Saugor, has obtained two months' leave on private affairs, in extension of the three months' leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1560 of 27th July last.

No. 2190.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, Oomraotee District, has obtained 15 days' privilege leave from the 6th instant, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2191.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Mysore Commission have passed the examination prescribed for Assistants in that Province:—

In the Higher Standard.

Captain H. G. Thomson	} With credit.
" C. A. Benson	
" A. W. C. Lindsay	
Lieutenant E. Shaw	
" E. P. Maltby.	

In the Lower Standard.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow	} With credit.
" C. S. Blair	

Captain Lindsay has likewise passed the examination in Canarese prescribed for Assistants attached to the Commission.

No. 2193.

The following Officers of the Oude Commission have passed the prescribed examination for Assistant Commissioners:—

For the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. F. Millet, Assistant Commissioner (with credit).

Mr. J. Woodburn, Assistant Commissioner.

" H. S. Boys, ditto.

Dhowkul Persaud, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Neeamut Ali Khan, ditto.

Inayutoolla Khan, Tehseeldar.

Lalla Sheopersaud, ditto.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, Assistant Commissioner (with credit.)

Noubut Rai, Tehseeldar.

Ulee Buksh, ditto.

Muhomed Ukhur, ditto.

No. 2194.

The services of Mr. A. Colvin, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government N. W. Provinces.

Mr. Colvin made over charge of the Office of Under Secretary to Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Assistant Secretary, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

No. 2196.

Mr. W. M. Low, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, has obtained three months' privilege leave from 1st March 1866, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2204.

The 16th November 1865.

Captain R. A. Cole assumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, from Captain W. Hill, on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo.

No. 2205.

The 17th November 1865.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, resumed charge of his office on the 21st ultimo.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2928.

Fort William, the 13th November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Gold Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.							
Nov. 4th	Calcutta Circle ...	3,19,18,230	69,09,061	5,28,420	86,00,000	1,54,70,019	4,10,730
" "	Allahabad Branch ditto ...	31,86,960	20,82,959	710	...	11,03,291	...
" "	Lahore ditto ditto ...	42,80,320	35,80,283	...	...	7,00,037	...
" "	Nagpore ditto ditto ...	22,61,220	17,16,339	...	...	5,47,881	...
" "	Madras Circle ...	56,00,000	22,72,155	...	...	30,02,845	3,25,000
" "	Calicut Branch ditto ...	6,44,610	5,44,610	...	...	1,00,059	...
" "	Trichinopoly ditto ditto ...	4,08,420	3,08,361	...	...	1,00,059	...
" "	Vizagapatam ditto ditto ...	4,43,530	3,43,471	...	...	1,00,059	...
" "	Bombay Circle ...	2,96,00,000	55,51,718	...	39,70,000	1,86,78,282	14,00,000
" "	Kurrachee Branch ditto ...	22,05,550	22,05,480	70	...	...	...
		8,05,51,840					21,35,730
	Deduct Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.	21,35,730					
	Total ...	7,84,16,110	2,55,14,437	5,29,200	1,25,70,000	3,98,02,532	

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
CALCUTTA,
Dated 7th November 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner, Department of Issue
of Paper Currency.

No. 2948.

The 15th November 1865.

Mr. L. C. Probyn has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to return to India on the 12th October 1865 from Marseilles, without prejudice to his appointment.

No. 2999.

The 17th November 1865.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, Comptroller General of Accounts, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, commencing from the 9th proximo.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, (on special duty at the Presidency,) to officiate as Comptroller General of Accounts, during Mr. R. P. Harrison's absence.

No. 3004.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General of the Punjab, reported his return to India by Steam Ship Simla, on the 9th instant.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 18th November 1865.*

No. 1032 of 1865.—Lieutenant C. A. Baylay, Royal Artillery, appointed by Government General Order No. 10 of 5th January 1865 to the Hazara Mountain Train Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, in order to qualify himself for admission to the Staff Corps, is transferred to the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery.

No. 1033 of 1865.—Major A. Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Master, Meerut Circle, is removed from that appointment.

No. 1034 of 1865.—With reference to Government General Order No. 567, dated 6th June 1865, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant and Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum, the provisions of which are made applicable to India :—

Circular No. 872.—(Allowances to Discharged Soldiers.)

HOME AND FOREIGN.**VICTORIA R.**

19

Gen. No.

144

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to alter the provisions of Article 44, page 24 of our Royal Warrant of 1st July 1848, which granted an allowance of 1s. a day for twenty or twenty-five days to discharged men :

Our Will and Pleasure is, that henceforth soldiers who, at the expiration of their term of enlistment, take their discharge at home or abroad, under the "Limited Enlistment Acts," or who are granted a free discharge as an indulgence

under Our Royal Warrant, shall only be entitled to an allowance of 1s. a day as subsistence money for five days from the date of discharge.

Soldiers who may henceforth be discharged, either to pension (whether permanent or temporary), or with a gratuity, or on reduction, shall receive an allowance of 1s. a-day for twenty days, whether discharged in Great Britain, or Ireland, or abroad.

In case any soldier shall be entitled to a higher rate of pension than 1s. a day, he shall, together with the first issue of pension made to him, receive the difference between the allowance of 1s. and his rate of pension for twenty days.

No such allowance is admissible for soldiers discharged by purchase, or for bad conduct; they will continue to be dealt with under Our Royal Warrant of 1st July 1848.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 17th day of August 1864, in the twenty-eighth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

DE GREY AND RIFON.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.*Addressed to the Army at Home and Abroad.*

HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,

26th May 1865.

Discharges.

General Number 341.

4—(1865.)

With reference to the Royal Warrant dated 17th August 1864, Circular No. 872, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires it to be notified that The Secretary of State for War has consented that all time-expired men who are willing to re-engage, but are not permitted to do so on account of their physical unfitness, shall receive the allowance of twenty shillings, but that those men who are ineligible for re-engagement, on account of their past conduct, shall receive five shillings only.

The grant of the higher allowance cannot, however, be extended to the cases of men who are unfit both physically and on account of their bad character, especially when the physical unfitness is the result of their own misconduct.

Such men will be held to have been rejected on account of their conduct, and will receive five shillings only; but as the issue of 5s. or 20s. will depend solely upon the cause assigned in the Discharge for rejection, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS enjoins Commanding Officers to exercise especial care in dealing with such cases.

With this view the Regimental Board will, in deserving cases, state in both the discharge documents that the cause of discharge is "in consequence of being prevented by disability from re-engaging." But in cases of rejection on account of conduct, the cause of rejection will appear in the "proceedings" only,—the parchment certificate stating "his limited service having expired."

By Command of His Royal Highness

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief;

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,

Adjutant General.

The 14th November 1865.

No. 1035 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
7th Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaidar and Wordie Major Mahomed Hossain Khan.	Ressaidar ...	5th Sept. 1865	Shadul Khan, deceased.
	Ressaidar Meer Ahmud Ali ...	Appointed Wordie Major.		Mahomed Hossain Khan, promoted.
	Naib Ressaidar Shaick Kumroodeen	Ressaidar ...		Meer Ahmud Ali, appointed Wordie Major.
12th (The Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie) Regt. Native Infantry.	Jemadar Sookha ...	Subadar ...	1st July ..	Omaid Khan, invalided.
	Ditto Dwarka Doobay ..	Ditto ...	" "	Sewlall Tewarry, invalided.
	Havildar Noor Buksh ..	Jemadar ..	" "	Sookha, promoted.
	Ditto Nundram ...	Ditto ...	" "	Dwarka Doobay, promoted.
	Ditto Moshuruff Khan ...	Ditto ...	" "	Nujjuff Allie, invalided.

No. 1036 of 1865.—Assistant Apothecary James Alexander Simon Ellis is permitted to resign his situation in the Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 1037 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information the following appointments in the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, in supersession of those announced in Government General Order No. 778 of the 10th August 1865, which is hereby cancelled :—

OUDE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Commandant.

Lieutenant Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Senior or Lucknow Company.

Captain Mathew Rutland Joyce.

Lieutenant Thomas Davis.

Ensign Dan Burgess.

Martiniere or Cadet Company.

Lieutenant Henry Stobart.

The nomination of the Officers above named to Companies has been made, subject to their passing an examination in drill before the Inspecting Officer.

No. 1038 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having determined that the post of Kote Dulladar in Regiments of Native Cavalry shall in future be considered an appointment, and not a grade, it is hereby notified that the difference of pay between Dulladar and Kote Dulladar will, in all future appointments to the latter post, constitute the staff salary of the Kote Dulladar.

Under the above ruling, the number of effective Dulladars in each Troop of Native Cavalry will eventually be 9, one of whom will hold the staff situation of Kote Dulladar.

No. 1039 of 1865.—The Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, arrived in the Ship "Winchester," is brought on the Establishment of the Bengal Presidency from date of landing.

Army Commissariat Department.

No. 1040 of 1865.—Consequent on Major W. C. R. Mylne, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having proceeded on sick leave to Europe, Captain J. Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, who has returned from sick leave to Europe, is promoted to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the date he rejoined the Department, viz., 3rd instant.

No. 1041 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Department of the Adjutant General until further orders, consequent on the departure for Europe of Colonel E. Haythorne, and his vacation of the appointment of Adjutant General, with effect from the 12th instant :—

Colonel D. M. Stewart, Deputy Adjutant General, to officiate as Adjutant General.

Major G. L. Fraser, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General.

Major G. E. Holmes, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire will continue to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 1042 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras Staff Corps. } For 20 months.

Major John Louis Nation, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Lohardugga, } For 20 months.

No. 1043 of 1865.—Jemadar Venketachellum, of the Battery, Madras Native Artillery, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the "Order of British India" with the title of "Bahadoor," with effect from the 7th July 1865, in succession to Pensioned Subadar Major Rungashoye "Bahadoor," deceased.

The 15th November 1865.

No. 1044 of 1865.—Captain A. W. Capel, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months, from the 8th instant, under the new Regulations.

No. 1045 of 1865.—The services of 2nd Captain E. L. Earle, of the Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1046 of 1865.—The services of Captain H. A. Prinsep, of the late 3rd European Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th instant.

The 16th November 1865.

No. 1047 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Reeves Bunbury, of Her Majesty's 104th Fusiliers, Paid Doing-duty Officer, East Indian Regiment, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Regiment Native Light Infantry. } 23rd November 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Walker Samuells, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Lower Provinces. } 5th June 1865.

Lieutenant James Hay, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Doing-duty Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment. } 14th October 1865.

No. 1048 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangement in the Department of the Quarter Master General during the period

Major Lumsden, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Captain F. B. Norman, Assistant Quarter Master General, may be employed on special service in Bhootan, or until further orders :—

Captain C. J. East, of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, and Major J. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General.

No. 1049 of 1865.—The services of Apothecaries Richard Edward Wrafter and James Cameron, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1050 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 12th instant, the services of Apothecary J. Hart, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1051 of 1865.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Rate of pension
per diem.

Sergeant Robert Brown, late of Her Majesty's 104th Foot. } 2s. (two shillings) per diem, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances.

Corporal William Hexter, late of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. } 1s. 4½d. (one shilling four pence and half penny) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances.

Gunner Joseph Capper, late of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery. } 1s. 3d. (one shilling and three pence) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances.

Private James Rushworth, late of Her Majesty's 44th Foot. } 11d. (eleven pence) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances.

Sergeant George Clowsley, late of the 24th Brigade Royal Artillery. } 2s. (two shillings) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay.

No. 1052 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following War Office Circular No. 844, dated 23rd November 1863, and to declare its provisions applicable to India:—

Circular No. 844.—(Service of Soldiers who volunteered from Embodied Militia, of Schoolmasters, and of Musketry Instructors.)

17
Genl. No.
197.

(HOME AND FOREIGN.)

WAR OFFICE,
23rd November 1863.

Questions having arisen as to whether the service, allowed to reckon as "Line Service," by soldiers who volunteered from the Embodied Militia, should count towards discharge, or towards Good Conduct Pay and Pension only, the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, consents to such men, who had rendered six months' Militia Service previous to volunteering, being allowed to reckon half their Embodied Service, rendered over the age of 18, towards the first period of their Line engagement.

The said half of their embodied service may accordingly be inserted as the first entry in their attestations and register sheets.

This concession is not to be looked upon as in any way modifying the general liability of soldiers to serve out the period for which they are attested, before they can legally claim their discharge; but is granted on the recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, as a special and exceptional boon, to a class of men who, at a time of great national pressure, transferred their services from the Militia to the Regular Army, under an impression that the service they had given in the Militia would be allowed to reckon as a portion of their Line engagement.

Doubts having also arisen as to the proper mode of accounting for the "former service" which Schoolmasters, and men of the Corps of Permanent Instructors of Musketry, are allowed, by regulation, to reckon "towards Pension," the accompanying model records for Schoolmasters, for men of the Corps of Permanent Instructors of Musketry, and for men who volunteered from Embodied Militia, have been prepared for general information and guidance; and Boards of Officers will forthwith be assembled for the purpose of verifying (in accordance therewith) the services of men of the above classes whose records have not hitherto been correctly made out.

EDWARD LUGARD.

No. 1.

W. O. FORM 738.

No. 540.—THOMAS ATKINS.

Enlisted for the 6th Regiment of Foot, on the 30th September 1854.

Attested for the said Regiment on 1st October 1854, at the age of 17 years and 6 months.

Regiment.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Rank.	Period of Service in each Rank.		Amount of Service towards G. C. Pay and Pension.		Amount of Service towards completion of limited engagement.		
			From	To	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.	
6th Foot	Attested	Drummer	1 Oct. 1854	31 March 1855		Under	Age		
	.....	Private	1 April 1855	30 June ..	0	91	0	91
	Promoted	Corporal	1 July ..	31 March 1857	1	274	1	274	
	Ditto	Sergeant	1 April 1857	31 Dec. 1858	1	275	1	275	
	Discharged on 31st December 1858, by order of General Commanding in Chief, to be re-attested for General Service under the Royal Warrant of 8th April 1856. We certify the above to be a correct statement of the Services of Thomas Atkins to 31st December 1858.				3	275	3	275	
Commanding Officer.		Paymaster.		Adjutant.					
Corps of Permanent Instructors of Musketry	Attested for General Service on 1st January 1859, and posted to Corps of Permanent Instructors of Musketry as 3rd Class Sergeant, his previous service being allowed to reckon towards pension, and under the Royal Warrant of 8th April 1856				3	275			
	Hythe	3rd Class Sergeant	1 Jan. 1859	31 Mar. 1860	1	90	1	90	
	Attached to 1st Depot Battalion	Ditto	1 April 1860	31 Dec. 1866	6	275	6	275	
	Promoted and posted to School of Musketry, Fleetwood	2nd Class	1 Jan. 1867	31 Dec. 1868	2	0	2	0	
	Re-engaged at Fleetwood for eleven years' further Service on 31st December 1868.				14	275	10	0	
Ditto	Fleetwood	2nd Class	1 Jan. 1869	31 July 1872	2	212	2	212	
Ditto	Promoted and posted to Hythe	Quarter-Master Sergeant	1 Aug. 1872	10 April 1876	3	253	3	253	
Discharged on 10th April 1876, at the age of 39 years, making a total Service allowed to reckon of 21 years and 10 days.*					21	10			
Commanding Officer.		Paymaster.		Adjutant.					

No. 2.

W. O. FORM 766.

Schoolmasters appointed from the Ranks of the Army.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Enlisted for the 5th Regiment of Foot, on the 30th September 1838.

Attested for the said Regiment on 1st October 1838, at the age of 16 years and 6 months.

Clause 2 Cir. 761.	Regiment.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Rank.	Period of Service in each Rank.		Service allowed to recon.			
				From		Under Attestation.		Towards Pension of School- master.	
					To	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.
	5th Foot	...	Drummer	1 Oct. 1838	31 Mar. 1840	Under Age.			
		...	Private	1 April 1840	30 June 1840	0	91		
		Promoted	Corporal	1 July 1840	31 Mar. 1842	1	279		
		Ditto	Sergeant	1 April 1842	30 April 1844	2	30		
	Normal School	...	Ditto	1 May 1844	30 June 1846	2	35		
		...	Ditto			2	61		
	Discharged by order of the General Commanding in Chief on 30th June 1846, to be attested for General Service in the Army. We certify the above to be a correct statement of the services of William Brown to the 13th June 1846.					6	96		
	Commanding Officer. Paymaster. Adjutant.								
	Attested for General Service, 1st July 1846, and Half-Service previous to admission to Normal School* allowed under Army School Regulations towards pension as Schoolmaster, viz. ...							2	18
	104th Foot	Schoolmaster	3rd Class	1 July 1846	31 Dec. 1847	1	184	1	184
	Grenadier Guards	Transferred	Ditto	1 Jan. 1848	31 Mar. 1849	1	91	1	91
	Aldershot	Ditto	Ditto	1 April 1849	31 Aug. 1852	3	153	3	153
	Mauritius	Promoted	2nd Class	1 Sept. 1852	30 Nov. 1852	0	91	0	91
		Transferred	Ditto	1 Dec. 1852	10 July 1856	3	232	3	232
	Re-engaged at the Mauritius, 24th July 1856, for 11 years' further service, having completed 10 years as a Schoolmaster on 30th June 1856.					10	21	12	93
	Ditto	Schoolmaster	2nd Class	20 July 1856	10 Dec. 1856	0	144	0	144
	Bengal	Transferred	Ditto	11 Dec. 1856	31 Dec. 1860	4	21	4	21
	Ditto	Promoted	1st Class	1 Jan. 1861	15 June 1862	1	160	1	160
	And so on, until claim to discharge is established, by showing in the column "Towards Pension of Schoolmaster," a total service of 21 years clear of all deductions.								

No. 3.

W. O. FORM 766.

Schoolmasters enlisted as such.

GEORGE BECKWITH.

Enlisted for General Service on the 1st January 1840.

Attested on 2nd January 1840, at the age of 17 years and 3 months.

Par. 1. Circular 761.	Regiment.	Promotions, Reduc- tions, Casualties, &c.	Rank.	Period of Service in each Rank.		Service allowed to recon.			
				From		Under Attestation.		Towards Pension of School- master.	
					To	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.
	Woolwich	Schoolmaster	4th Class	2 Jan. 1840	30 Sep. 1840	Under Age.			
	Curragh	Ditto	Ditto	1 Oct. 1840	15 Dec. 1841	1	76	Half Period	
	Cork	Transferred	Ditto	16 Dec. 1841	4 Jan. 1843	1	20	under W. O.	
	Chatham	Ditto	Ditto	5 Jan. 1843	31 Dec. 1844	1	362	Cir. of	
								29	3 | 62
	Normal School	...	.....	1 Jan. 1844	30 Jan. 1846	4	93	2	47
	23rd Foot	Schoolmaster (pro- moted)	3rd Class	1 July 1846	30 April 1849	1	181	Nil	
		Promoted	2nd Class	1 May 1846	15 Jan. 1851	2	304	2	304
						1	260	1	260
	Re-engaged 15th January 1851, at Edinburgh, for a further service of 11 years.					10	108	6	246
	Ditto	Schoolmaster	2nd Class	16 Jan. 1851	28 March 1853	2	72	2	72
	Ditto	Reduced	3rd Class	29 March 1853	10 April 1853	0	13	6	13
	Aldershot	Transferred	Ditto	11 April 1853	24 May 1854	1	43	1	43
	Completed 10 years' service as Schoolmaster, and entitled to additional pay 1s. per day, from 24th May 1854.							10	9
	Ditto	...	3rd Class	24 May 1854	31 Dec. 1857	3	222	3	222
	Fort William, Calcutta	Promoted	2nd Class	1 Jan. 1858					
	And so on, until claim to discharge is established, showing in the column "Towards Pension of Schoolmaster," a total service of 21 years, clear of all deductions.								

No. 4.

W. O. FORM 738.

No. 229.—STEPHEN MORRIS.

Enlisted for the 12th Regiment of Foot, on the 13th February 1856.

Attested for the said Regiment on 14th February, at the age of 20 years and 4 months.

Regiment.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Rank.	Period of Service in each Rank.		Amount of Service towards G. C. Pay & Pension.		Amount of Service towards completion of limited engagement.	
			From	To	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.
12th Foot	...	Served in Shropshire Militia from 4th June 1854 to 13th February 1856, half period of Embodied Service, as per annexed release, allowed to reckon as Line Service			0	146	0	146
	Attested	Private	14 Feb. 1856	31 Dec. 1857	1	320	1	320
	Promoted	Corporal	1 Jan. 1858	30 June 1864	6	181	6	181
	Ditto	Sergeant	1 July 1864	21 Sept. 1865	1	83	1	83
					10	0	10	0
		Re-engaged at Liverpool for 11 years' further service on 22nd September 1865.						
Ditto	...	Sergeant	22 Sept. 1865	31 Oct. 1867	2	41	2	41
	Promoted	Quarter Master Sergeant	1 Nov. 1868					

And so on, until in both columns the service, free of all deductions, shall amount to 21 years, when the man will have established his claim to discharge and pension.

In this record, for the sake of brevity and clearness, all entries of grants and forfeiture of Good Conduct Pay, as well as loss and restoration of service, are purposely omitted.

No. 1053 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Assistant Commissary E. J. Gillis, 2nd Class Sub-Engineer, Rawul Pindee Division, Department of Public Works. } 29th October 1865.

Date of arrival at Bombay.

Surgeon W. F. B. Dalzel, M. D., of the Medical Department. } 2nd November 1865.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Maxwell, Royal Engineers. }
Major O. J. McL. Farrington, Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Umritsur District, Punjab. } 9th November 1865.

Major G. E. Holmes, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major C. M. Fitzgerald, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General.
Captain J. A. Grant, late 6th European Regiment.
Lieutenant E. E. Grigg, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Gwalparrah. }

9th November 1865.

No. 1054 of 1865.—*Erratum*.—In Government General Order No. 938 of 1865, notifying the return to duty of certain Officers, for "29th September 1865," read "28th September 1865." Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1055 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Governor General's Body Guard.	Jemadar Allif Khan ...	Subadar ...	31st Oct. 1865 ...	Nadir Beg, invalided.
5th Bengal Cavy.	Kote Duffadar Ram Buccus Sing ...	Jemadar ...	5th July 1865 ..	Shore Sing, deceased.
1st Regt. Native Infy.	Subadar Rajkomar Sing ...	Subadar Major	1st May 1865 ...	Ramdeen Sookul, invalided.
8th Regt. Native Infy.	Jemadar Umeer Sing ...	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Guness Tewary, ditto.
Ditto	Ditto Bulbeer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ununt Doobey, ditto.
Ditto	Havildar Adjoodia Tewary ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Sookraj Chowby, ditto.
Ditto	Ditto Mittoo Missir ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shalek Enamally, ditto.
Ditto	Ditto Himmut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Faujdar Sing, ditto.
Ditto	Ditto Thakoor Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lekhran, ditto.
Ditto	Ditto Doorgah Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Umeer Sing, promoted.
Ditto	Ditto Moosch Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bulbeer, ditto.

No. 1056 of 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the consolidated salary of the Adjutant General in Bengal is fixed at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, instead of Rs. 2,500, as laid down in General Order by the Governor General, No. 156 A of the 13th October 1863.

This increase has effect from the 16th instant, the date of receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State in which it is authorised.

No. 1057 of 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Officers not of the Staff Corps, who hold appointments in departments for which no special uniform is laid down, shall, in common with Staff Corps Officers when it may be proper for them to appear as Military Officers, wear the uniform laid down in Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of the 10th March 1862, published in Government General Order No. 614 of the 10th June 1862, with the exception that, where Officers of the Staff Corps would wear the waist plate and button peculiar to that Corps, Officers not belonging to the Staff Corps will wear the plate and button laid down for the Staff generally, as specified below:—

Button, gilt, convex, of size and form prescribed for Infantry, frosted, the edge encircled with burnished laurel.

Plate, gilt, having the letters, V. R. with the Crown above, the motto "Dieu et mon droit" below, and an oak branch on each side, all in silver.

The 17th November 1865.

No. 1058 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 159, dated the 27th October 1865.—Transferring to the Military Department the services of Lieutenant A. G. W. Hemans, Madras General List, Cavalry, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and appointing that Officer to officiate as Paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieutenant T. C. Briggs, or until further orders.

No. 1059 of 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 5th and 22nd September last, are published for general information:—

"INDIA OFFICE,
5th September 1865.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to, and promotions in, the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps, made by the Government of India, subject to Her Majesty's approval":—

"BENGAL STAFF CORPS."

To be Captain.

Second Captain Clement John Mead, of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, dated 27th August 1865,

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall,
22nd September 1865.

Brevet.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieutenant General George William Aylmer Lloyd, c. b., Bengal Infantry, on the 4th June 1865:—

Lieutenant General Westrop Watkins, Madras Infantry, on the 22nd July 1865, and

Lieutenant General Henry Fisher Salter, c. b., Bengal Cavalry, on the 21st August 1865.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General Francis Turnly Farrell, Bombay Infantry, dated 5th June 1865.

Major General William Henry Marshall, Bengal Infantry, dated 23rd July 1865.

Major General Robert Alexander, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd August 1865.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel Philip Harris, Bengal Infantry, dated 5th June 1865.

Colonel James Travers, v. c., Bengal Infantry, dated 23rd July 1865.

Colonel, with rank of Colonel Commandant, William Erskine Baker, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, dated 22nd August 1865.

The under-mentioned Officers who have retired on full pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Lanchlan Macalister Mackenzie, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd September 1865.

Major Francis Albany Brooking, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd September 1865.

To be Deputy Inspector Generals of Hospitals.

Surgeon Major George Paton, m. d., Bengal Establishment, dated 22nd September 1865.

Surgeon Major Charles Murray Henderson, Bengal Establishment, dated 22nd September 1865.

Surgeon Major Alexander Charles Macrae, Bengal Establishment, dated 22nd September, 1865.

No. 1060 of 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant W. G. Craig, General List, Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.	}	"Meinam," 4th Nov. 1865.
---	---	--------------------------

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Clarkson, Bengal Infantry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. Dinning, late 71st Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 44th (The Sylhet) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.

Lieutenant N. R. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 988 of the 3rd November 1865.

"Mooltan,"
13th Nov. 1865.

Captain J. A. M. Patton, late 1st Regiment Bengal European Light Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 1011 of the 7th November 1865.

"Mooltan,"
13th Nov. 1865.

No. 1061 of 1865.—Conductor Henry Gardiner, of the Army Commissariat Department, is reduced from the grade of Conductor to that of Sub-Conductor.

No. 1062 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. A. L. Whitmore, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, 15th November 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of October 1865:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
2nd Battalion 12th Foot	Lieutenant A. L. Whipple	9th Sept. 1865 ...	At Nynee Tal.
42nd Foot ...	Captain A. Ferguson	11th " " ...	At Murree.
94th " ...	Lieutenant F. J. Hassard	28th " " ...	At Mussoorie.
2nd Bn. R. Brigade ...	Lieutenant H. W. Reid	23rd May " ...	At Biarritz.
43rd Native Infantry..	Major R. G. Mayne	18th Sept. " ...	At Rungeb.
Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant J. K. McCausland	3rd " " ...	At Almorah.
Commt. Department...	Conductor J. Connolly	15th " " ...	At Morar, Gwalior.
Sub. Medl. Department	Hospital Steward J. D. Berkeley	31st August " ...	At Morar.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 15th November 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of October 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total undaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
Commissioned and Warrant Officers.													
12th Oct. 1865.	(a) William Adam Anstruther Thomson	Lieut. Col., Agent Governor General, Moorshedabad	...	...	3rd Aug. 1865	Testate	1,300 0 0	...	1,300 0 0				
19th	(b) Henry Phillpotts	Captain	...	...	1st June 1865	Intestate	637 0 0	...	637 0 0				
Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.													
27th	(c) George Warr	Private	...	932	12th Nov. 1858	Not known	43 7 7	...	43 7 7				
	Total Rs. ...	.....	.....	...	....	...	1,980 7 7	...	1,980 7 7				

(c) Next of kin not known.

(a) Widow. Mrs. Isabella Eliza Anstruther Thomson, and two children.
(b) Widow. Mrs. Adelaide Matilda Sophia Phillpotts; children, Henry Eden and Cecil Arthur.
in India.

FORT WILLIAM:
PAY OFFICE,
The 31st October 1865.

FRED. C. INNES, Major.

For Presidency Pay Master.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, in the month of October 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Pension due to Estates.	Total undiminished amount deposited.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			State of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
17th Oct. 1865	(a) Richard Lovell Gwatkin	Lieutenant	H. M.'s 94th Foot	...	1st June 1865	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 117 1 2	...	Rs. A. P. 117 1 2				

Commissioned and Warrant Officers.

(a) Richard Lovell Gwatkin

(a) Next of kin, father, J. Reynolds Gwatkin, Esq., Brookville Simington, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

FRED WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 31st October 1865.

FRED. C. INNES, Major,

For Presidency Pay Master.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 397.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 13th November 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. H. Hutton, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to the Punjab, with effect from 8th August 1865.

No. 398.

B. Sham Row is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Mysore.

No. 399.

The 16th November 1865.

Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 4th October 1865.

No. 400.

Mr. C. Nuttall, Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of the Public Works Central Office of Accounts, Hyderabad, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1865.

No. 401.

Sergeant W. Lennox joined the North Ashtagram Division of Public Works in Mysore on the 12th August 1865.

No. 402.

The 17th November 1865.

Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, was allowed six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 14th October 1865.

No. 403.

Mr. W. E. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 404.

With reference to Notification No. 364 of the 16th October, Major J. McLeod Innes, v. c., received, and Major G. Chesney made over, charge of the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 10th November.

C. H. DICKENS, Lieut. Col., R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

In order to facilitate the transfer of the management of the public debt to the Bank of Bengal, which will take effect from the 2nd of January 1866, no Promissory Notes will be received at this Office, either for payment of interest or for renewal, after the 22nd December 1865.

By Order of the Government of India,

R. P. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM ;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 14th October 1865. }

NOTICE.

An Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lower Halves of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes endorsed by Heeraloll in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlie, have been lost in transmission from this Office to the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta. An application has this day been made for the issue of new Notes in lieu of those lost :—

4 per cent. Note No. 8142 of 16159 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500

4 per cent. Note No. 7795 of 16651 of 1835-36 for Rs. 500

T. H. SIBLEY, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

EXE. COMMT. OFFICE,

KUSSOWLIE,

4th November 1865. }

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Dinapore and Hazareebagh, up to 4 p. m. of the 1st December 1865, for the supply of the under-mentioned articles by contract for one year, commencing from 1st February 1866, and will be opened by them in their Offices on the following day at noon in presence of Tendering parties who may choose to attend.

Parties desirous of tendering, will be furnished with all particulars on application to the above Officers.

Rice.

Sugar.

Barrack Bedding.

Hospital Clothing.

Cattle Gear.

W. G. SMITH, Lieut.,

Sub-Asst. Commg. Genl.

DINAPORE ;

EXE. COMMT. OFFICE,

4th November 1865. }

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The Indian Succession Act, 1865, (Act X of 1865,) with a Commentary,

and the Parsee Succession Act, 1865, Acts XII and XIII of 1855 and the Acts relating to the Administrator General,

with Notes,

By Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at law, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

R. C. LEPAGE, & Co., Calcutta.

BENGAL OFFICIAL ARMY LIST.

The Bengal Official Quarterly Army List, No. XIV, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General up to the 15th of October, is now ready. Price five Rupees in advance, and eight annas extra if sent by post. Apply to

CALCUTTA, } O. T. CUTTER, Publisher.
6, Bankshall Street. }

The Sarawuk, Jaene Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that Pundit Sow Chunder has been removed from the post of temporary Deputy Manager of the above Bank at Delhi, and has no longer power to sign any documents in the Bank's name.

Lallah Chooney Lall has assumed charge of the Agency, and has power to transact any business connected with the Bank.

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Managing Director and Secretary.

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VOLUME VI.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States within the Bombay Presidency.

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O. T. CUTTER,

Military Orphan Press.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, showing the Total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th November 1865.

	4 per cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 25th October 1865	11,70,200	53,000	300	22,41,000	24,51,100	1,12,84,700	88,59,400	36,98,200	5,23,33,100	2,91,56,500	27,600	16,000	11,06,91,100
ADD— Amount enforced at Madras as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	21,100	26,000	...	...	47,600
Amount enforced at Bombay as per do. do.	...	...	...	8,000	...	5,000	500	1,000	48,100	1,10,000	...	...	1,72,600
Amount enforced at Calcutta up to date	62,700	...	...	2,500	...	5,000	2,500	20,000	64,700	32,500	...	...	1,89,900
Total	12,32,900	53,000	300	22,51,500	24,51,100	1,12,95,200	88,62,400	37,19,200	5,23,67,000	2,93,25,000	27,600	16,000	11,11,01,200
DEDUCT— Amount removed from the London Books as per Re- gisters received up to date	...	...	...	7,600	2,000	46,900	4,800	69,900	3,46,500	4,66,000	...	...	9,43,700
Total	12,32,900	53,000	300	22,43,900	24,49,100	1,12,48,300	83,57,600	36,49,300	5,20,20,500	2,88,59,000	27,600	16,000	11,01,57,500

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 11th November 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

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The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demnad, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

6 do. 4 per cent.

12 do. 5 per cent.

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On Gold, Silver, and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton, and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care, either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise, as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the under-mentioned.

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On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Introduction of double-tier 3rd Class Carriages on the Railways in Bengal.

Extract from a Note by Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bengal,—No. 227, dated 23rd February 1865.

I cannot help thinking that the introduction of a 4th class, to be carried in two-storied carriages, would be a great advantage. These carriages cost but little more than the present 3rd class carriages, and only weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons more, while they can carry nearly twice as many people.

The weight of the passengers carried is trifling when compared with that of the carriage, and the introduction of these carriages would go far to diminish the necessity for Special Trains.

The weight of the present 3rd class carriage is 7 tons, and it carries 52 passengers, while the weight of the double-storied carriage, which carries 100 persons, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The cost of the two carriages being respectively Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,300, the difference in cost is so small as not to be worth considering. The present form of carriage is, it is true, somewhat lighter than the one proposed, but the advantage possessed by the latter in case of a sudden influx of passengers, is, I think, more than an equivalent for this.

For example, to carry 500 passengers we have—

Present system.		Tons.
10 Carriages, at 7 tons ...	...	70
500 Passengers, at 1 cwt. ...	...	25
Weight of train ...	...	95
Proposed system.		Tons.
10 Carriages, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons..	...	85
500 Passengers, at 1 cwt. ...	...	25
Weight of train ...	...	110

This gives 15 tons in favour of the present system; but if it becomes suddenly necessary to pick up 500 more passengers, we have—

Present system.		Tons.
Original weight of train ...	...	95
10 Extra Carriages ...	...	70
500 Passengers ...	...	25
Total ...	...	190
Proposed system.		Tons.
Original weight of train ...	...	110
500 Passengers ...	...	25
Total ...	...	135

An advantage in case of emergency which, I think, more than compensates for the trifling extra weight of the carriage.

The objections raised to this carriage are—

1st.—That the centre of gravity in these carriages is raised somewhat more than in the ordinary carriages, and they are therefore more liable to oscillation, and more apt to run off the line.

2nd.—In case of a bad accident, if one of these carriages should be crumpled up between two others, or should be sent rolling down a steep bank, the loss of life would be very much greater than if the same thing happened to one of the present 3rd class carriages.

To the first objection I attach but little importance. The centre of gravity of these carriages is raised somewhat higher than that of ordinary 3rd class carriages, but not to any great extent, or, at all events, not enough to affect a carriage on a 5' 6" gauge at the speed attained by the East Indian Railway.

The second objection is a perfectly valid one, but accidents of the class alluded to so seldom occur, that I do not look on the additional risk to passengers as very great.

It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that every large and unusual increase to the passenger traffic is an element of danger to the persons carried. The only question is, how the risk can be reduced to a minimum. In my own opinion, it is less dangerous to use two-storied carriages than to run Special Trains.

Extract from a letter from the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,—No. 394 R, dated 25th May 1865.

While concurring with the Lieutenant Governor as to the propriety of affording a liberal amount of accommodation to travellers in consideration of the long distances run by the East Indian Railway trains, there appears to the Government of India to be no reason why such liberal allowance should not be given for the 4th class in double-storied carriages, but provided with shutters or venetians, as is proposed for the 3rd class. The advantages of such carriages in reducing the unremunerative load are obvious, and I am directed to request that the matter may receive further consideration by the Lieutenant Governor.

From MAJOR J. HOVENDEN, E. R., Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—No. 1369 G, dated 21st August 1865.

With reference to the suggestions contained in your letter No. 394 R, dated 25th May last, I am instructed to forward the accompanying copies of letters from the Agents of the three Railway Companies, conveying an expression of their opinion on the question of introducing double-tier carriages on their respective lines.

2. I am to add that the Lieutenant Governor agrees with them in thinking that it would be undesirable to introduce these carriages on the Railways in Bengal.

From C. STEPHENSON, Esq., Deputy Agent, E. I. Railway Co., to Cons. Engr. to Govt. of Bengal, Railway Dept.,—No. 5917 G, dated 30th June 1865.

With reference to letter No. 814 G of 3rd instant, from the Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, covering copy of a letter No. 394 R, dated Simla, 25th May last, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copy of Traffic Manager's letter No. 2825 of 17th instant, giving his reasons for objecting to the introduction of double-tier carriages on this line.

From J. C. BATCHELOR, Esq., Traffic Manager, to Agent E. I. Railway Co.,—No. 2825, dated 17th June 1865.

Upper-story 3rd Class Carriages.

In reply I beg to say that I do not think the upper-story carriages are adapted for our traffic. There would be considerable delay, I feel sure, to the passengers in getting in and out, up and down—a delay we can ill-afford in the passage of our long through trains over a single line. There would also, I think, be much greater difficulty in checking the overcrowding of carriages, and

there would also, I fear, be a considerable amount of over-carrying.

Lastly, in case of an accident even from a simple run off, there would be far greater danger of serious consequences than with the present, or new long 3rd class we are building, the adoption of which will go far to reduce the dead weight of haulage per passenger carried.

From F. PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent E. B. Railway Co., to Cons. Engr. to Govt. of Bengal, Railway Dept.,—No. 1839, dated 31st July 1865.

I have delayed replying to letter No. 815 G, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, until the completion of some experiments which have been made with a view to ascertain if the Natives prefer the double-tier carriages to the ordinary 4th class without seats in use on this Railway, and I now have the honor to give you the result arrived at, and to record my opinion on the expediency of introducing double-tier carriages on this Railway.

The experiments were made by placing the same amount of double-tier and ordinary 4th class accommodation on a train, and the results proved that, for every 100 passengers who selected to travel in the ordinary 4th class carriages without seats, only 16 travelled in the double-tier carriages with seats. This is most conclusive proof that the 4th class carriages at present in use on this Railway are much more liked than the double-tier carriages. This fact, and the fact of the present 4th class carriages having most completely answered one of the main purposes for which the double-tier carriages were introduced, viz., that of inducing the higher class of Natives to travel in higher class carriages, and to pay higher class fares, convinces me it would not be expedient to introduce double-tier carriages on this Railway; for I am satisfied they would tend to discourage rather than to foster the most remunerative portion of our traffic.

The double-tier carriages introduced on this line completely answered one of the main purposes for which they were introduced, viz., that of reducing the unremunerative load; but I am of opinion this is a saving, the value of which, under existing circumstances, is very much over-estimated, and I am convinced it is not worth a moment's consideration when compared with the advantage to be gained from giving the mass of Native passengers the accommodation they prefer, and thus bring Railway travelling into favor.

A slight comparison between the unremunerative load of passenger carriages and goods wagons, and between the revenue yielded by each, will at once show that we should turn our attention (as we have done by introducing goods wagons of greater carrying capacity) to reducing the weight of the latter before we interfere with the former.

I find, one of our ordinary 4th class carriages conveying a full load of passengers between Calcutta and Kooshtea will yield Rs. 103-2, or Rs. 1-3-7 per maund of load carried; I also find that a goods wagon, containing a full load of rice carried at 2 annas per maund, or jute at 4 annas per maund, yields Rs. 18-9 and Rs. 20 respectively; and the dead load of goods wagons (considering a large portion of the stock goes up the line empty) is nearly double that of the passenger carriages, and the result of carrying large quantities of such goods at such rates during the past half-year, has proved they pay most handsomely, and it would

be to the interest of the Company to get as much of them as it could possibly carry.

It therefore appears to me that, if it pays to carry goods at 2 annas per maund, it must pay very much better to carry Natives at Re. 1-3-7 per maund with very nearly half the unremunerative load, and the small saving in haulage. Maintenance of way, &c., by the substitution of a double-tier for an ordinary 4th class carriage, are not worth consideration, when compared with the gain to revenue by making Railway travelling popular with the Natives.

There are also many other reasons why such carriages should not be introduced on this Railway; for instance, all our passenger trains, up and down, except the through mail train to and from Kooshtea, might be doubled in weight without adding very materially to the cost of working, and I think the time will soon come when it will be found desirable to make the through mixed train a passenger train only; and when this is done, the present number of trains will be capable of carrying double the present number of passengers, which would yield double the amount of revenue, and show a comparatively trifling increase in the cost of working.

If, by introducing double-tier carriages, the number of trains, and consequently the number of miles run by locomotives, could be reduced, there would be more reason for introducing them; but I believe it would be most unwise to make any such reduction.

In judging of this matter, it should be remembered it will always be necessary to have sufficient 4th class stock to carry the maximum amount of traffic, and which would ordinarily leave a large surplus of such stock in the hands of the Traffic Department. If this stock is like that at present in use on this Railway, it will be available for light goods traffic in the event of extraordinary pressure, whilst double-tier carriages would not.

From A. G. PENDLETON, Esq., Agent and Manager, C. and S. E. Railway Co., to Depy. Cons. Engr. to Govt. of Bengal, Railway Dept.,—No. 111, dated 17th August 1865.

I must apologise for having so long delayed a reply to your No. 816 G of the 3rd June, requesting an expression of my views on the expediency of introducing double-tier carriages on this line. That delay arose from my hesitation to express an opinion upon the subject in the absence of particular knowledge how they had been found to answer on the only line in Bengal upon which they have been tried, viz., the Eastern Bengal Railway, and I was desirous of ascertaining from the Agent of that Company the result of the experiments he instituted with his double-tier carriages subsequent to the receipt of your letter soliciting the expression of his views.

2. The Agent of that Company has been good enough to advise me of those results as communicated to you, and I think they conclusively prove that the double-tier carriage is not a vehicle liked by the Native travelling public, and that the ordinary 4th class carriage, even without seats, is much more likely to foster traffic than the double-tier with seats. The only advantage which the introduction of double-tier carriages would give the Company is the reduction of the dead weight in each train; but our trains are seldom of unusual length, and I question whether the reduction in the number of vehicles which might be anticipated from the adoption of double-tier carriages,

would result in any sensible reduction of haulage expenses. The fact that it would, should be very clearly demonstrated before I could recommend the introduction of a class of vehicle calculated rather to check, than promote, the growth of passenger traffic on the line.

3. I am further of opinion that, in the event of accident to a train, a double-tier carriage is less qualified to resist a severe shock than the ordinary style of carriage, and this, I think, is a not unimportant argument against its adoption.

From LIEUT. COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,—No. 832 R, dated 21st September 1865.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1869 G, dated 21st August 1865, and to intimate that, as the Local Government and the Railway Authorities are unanimous in their objection to the introduction of the double-tier carriages on the Railways in Bengal, the Government of India will not insist upon it. I am, however, to invite attention to the papers forwarded to the Government of Bengal under Public Works Department docket No. 059 R of the 25th April 1864, showing the opinion that is entertained of this description of carriages on the Bombay and Baroda and the Punjab Railways, and to request that the result of the experiment about to be made on the East Indian Railway with the new long 3rd class carriage under construction, may be reported for the information of the Government of India, after it shall have had a fair trial, particulars of the weights, cost and number accommodated, whether with or without seats, being furnished.

Extracts of a Note by Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bengal,—No. 1601, dated 11th October 1865.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Long 3rd Class Carriages in use on the line.

"The Government of India, in letter No. 832, dated 21st September, ask for a description of this carriage."

* * * *

"These carriages have been running for the last two years, and the Traffic Manager prefers them to any others on the line. The only objection that could be made to them is that the distance between the wheel centres prevents their being turned on the carriage turn-tables. This is not, however, found to be any inconvenience in practice. The increased distance between the wheel centres diminishes the tendency to wobble, and these carriages run much more steadily than the short ones. The long carriages are consequently far safer at high speeds, and are more comfortable to passengers at all times."

The following Table shows the weight and load of the various kinds of 3rd class carriages:—

	Weight. Tons. Cwt.	No. of Passengers.	Ratio of weight of carriage to its load (1 maund= 1 Cwt.)
Ordinary, 3rd class	7 0	60	2.3 : 1
Long, 3rd "	8 7	84	2 : 1
Double-tier, 3rd class	8 10	100	1.7 : 1

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries on the 30th September 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.				REMARKS.		
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	2,21,280	s.	d.	s.	d.	The number of plants planted out in the plantation remain the same as in last month, namely, 2,44,871.		
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	8,138	2	6	to	8		9	
	Var Frutex ...			2	10	to	7		0	
	" Vera ...	Original Loxa Bark.	8,489	2	10	to	7	0	The increase by propagation is 78,725, being 87,816 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants 7,75,153.	
3	C. Officinalis			Select Crown Bark	5,09,021	2 10 to 7 0				
	Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)									
4	Ditto	Select Crown Bark	5,09,021	2 10 to 7 0						
	Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)									
5	C. Craspilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	8,139	2	10	to	6	0		
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	93	1	8	to	2	10		
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1	8	to	2	9		
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1	8	to	2	10		
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,893	1	8	to	2	9		
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1	8	to	2	10		
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.						
Total number of plants...			7,75,153							

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven Plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st August 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th Sept. 1865.	Growth in inches during 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	124	125½	1½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	110½	111½	1	
3	19	113	114½	1½	
4	15	105	105½	0½	
5	27	125½	126½	1½	
6	20	100	102	2	
7	20	113½	114½	1	J. W. Brecks, Esq.
8	18	120	121	1	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	121	121½	½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	124½	125½	1	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	109	109½	0½	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	70½	72	1½	Plant cut down for bark.

Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is the same as in last month, viz., 1½ inches.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis has made strong shoots of 72 inches in height, giving the growth of 1½ inches during the month.

The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation gives an average growth of 3¼ inches, or about half an inch under the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 425, making the total number of plants distributed 81,491.

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis, planted on the Dodabetta Plantation at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st Aug. 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th Sept. 1865.	Growth in inches during Sept. 1865.
1	19	92½	96	3½
2	14½	86	89	3
3	28	94½	97	2½
4	22	90½	93½	3
5	21½	93½	97	3½
6	28	105½	109½	4
7	22½	89½	92	2½
8	21½	87½	90½	3
9	21½	97½	101	3½
10	19½	90½	94	3½
11	24	97	100	3
12	24	96	99½	3½

OOTACAMUND, }
13th October 1865. }

W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Cinchona Plantations.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.



CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

The following Notification is published in supersession of Notification No. 1331, dated Simla, the 25th August last, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th idem, page 940 :—

No. 4366.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 22nd November 1865.

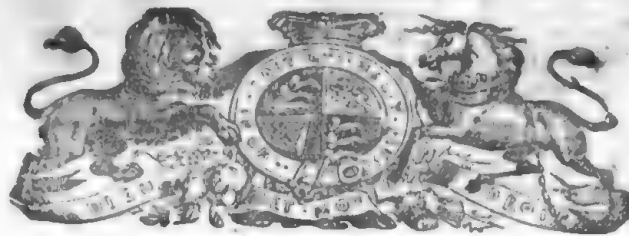
NOTIFICATION.

Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise provide, under the powers conferred by the Act XXVIII Vic., Cap. 15, all jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, over the inhabitants of such parts of India as may not be comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent issued under the Act XXIV and XXV Vic., Cap. 104, establishing High Courts at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Letters Patent, be exercised by such High Courts respectively; to the intent that the jurisdictions exercised by the said High Courts respectively at the time of the coming into operation of the said first mentioned Act shall thenceforth until such other provision as aforesaid continue and be maintained.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway Traffic Returns, Punjab.

Abstract of Comparative Returns of Traffic on the Punjab Railway. In continuation of Abstract published in Supplement to the GAZETTE OF INDIA dated 7th October 1865.

Week ending.	Receipts in	
	1865.	1864.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Length open, 253 miles in 1865, 45 miles in 1864.</i>		
2nd July (2 days ending) ...	7,914	1,375
9th Do. ...	10,495	2,938
16th Do. ...	17,518	3,721
23rd Do. ...	13,133	3,701
30th Do. ...	14,821	3,511
6th August ...	11,357	2,135
13th Do. ...	9,841	2,385
20th Do. ...	8,049	2,648
27th Do. ...	10,568	2,650
3rd September ...	15,244	3,779
10th Do. ...	11,613	3,369
17th Do. ...	11,558	2,745
24th Do. ...	11,907	2,673
1st October ...	15,171	3,520
Total Receipts ...	1,09,189	41,150
Averages Weekly ...	13,041	3,165
Averages Weekly per mile open ...	51	70

Proposed transfer of E. I. and G. I. P. Railway Telegraph business to the Oriental Telegraph Company.

From Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India,—No. 42, dated 8th August 1863.

I transmit herewith copies of letters and enclosures from the Directors of the East Indian* and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies,† respectively, requesting sanction to arrangements proposed to be entered into with a Telegraph Company in India, under which the Railway Companies would transfer their business in connection with the conveyance of commercial messages to the Telegraph Company. You will observe that the conditions, although varying in some minor points, are substantially the same in both cases.

2. Before coming to a decision on these proposals, I am desirous of being informed of the views of your Government thereon, and I have accordingly to request that Your Excellency will take the matter into consideration, and furnish me with your opinion on the subject at an early date.

From D. I. NOAD, Esq., Secy., London Board, E. I. Railway Co., to Under Secy. of State for India,—No. 1939 dated 20th July 1863.

With a view to utilize as far as possible the expenditure which has already taken place, and which must still take place, in providing posts for this Company's telegraph system, the Board have for some time past been in communication with the representatives of an Association about to be formed under the title of the Oriental Telegraph Company, for the purpose of carrying out a system of commercial telegraphs in India, and which desires to make use of this Company's posts, as well as those of some of the other Railway Companies, for the erection of its wires and the conduct of its business.

I am now directed to hand you enclosed draft terms upon which it is proposed to base an agreement between this Company and the Oriental Telegraph Company, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State; and the Board will be glad to have an early intimation of his views upon the subject.

Proposed general terms of arrangement between the Oriental Telegraph Company and the Railway Companies.

1. A Company to be formed for the purpose of establishing a system of telegraphs throughout India.

2. The Board to be composed of a Director from each of the following Indian Railway Companies, and two Directors from the Electric and International Telegraph Company, viz.:—

3. The Telegraph Company to be allowed the use of the Railway Company's posts for the purpose of forming a telegraph communication on the following terms:—

Where the line forms part of the direct route between Calcutta and Bombay and Kurrachee, the Telegraph Company to pay the Railway Company at the rate of 40s. per annum in respect of every mile of railway upon which the Telegraph Company shall erect their wires, and in addition 5 per cent. per annum of the Telegraph Company's gross receipts above £28,000 per annum, earned within the Railway Company's system. On all other parts of the line the Telegraph Company to pay the Railway Company 5 per cent. upon its gross annual receipts. The Telegraph Company to have the exclusive right of working commercial messages over the line, except where they have no officers for the receipt of messages. At such places, the Railway Company to have the right of sending commercial messages for their own profit.

4. The Telegraph Company to pay the Railway Company for interest, and depreciation calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. per mile per annum on the actual cost of the posts of iron, or at the rate of 25 per cent. if wood; such cost to be ascertained from the Company's books in proportion to the number of wires owned by the Telegraph Company from time to time: provided always that, if it should hereafter appear that the rate of 25 per cent. on the wooden posts is excessive, it be left to an Arbitrator to decide to what extent it should be reduced.

5. The Railway Company to erect posts capable of carrying eight wires, but not more; the number of wires to be erected for each Company to be mutually agreed; the Railway Company to decide the form of posts.

6. The Railway Company to find a small room when the operator is a Native, if required to do so by the Telegraph Company; and the Telegraph

Company to pay 10 per cent. per annum on the cost, and to keep it in repair.

7. At stations where the average number of messages is less than , the Railway Company's porters to send them out at a charge of per message.

8. When the number of messages exceeds that amount, the Telegraph Company to find messengers.

9. The Telegraph Company to find its own wires, insulators, plates for hanging the same to the posts, batteries, tools, working materials of all and every kind, except posts, and its own operators and other servants, *except as before noted*. The whole of the wires, &c., to be erected by the Railway Company or the Telegraph Company, as may hereafter be agreed upon; the cost being borne by the Telegraph Company.

10. The insulators to be of a pattern approved by the Railway Company, but with such a difference that the property of the two Companies can be distinguished.

11. The Telegraph Company to find all wires and materials, except posts, for renewals, and to maintain all the wires; the expense of maintenance being divided between the Telegraph Company and Railway Company in proportion to the number of wires used by each. The men employed on the Telegraph Service to be conveyed free over the Railway Company's line.

12. The Telegraph Company to be bound to keep two wires always in perfect working order for the exclusive use of the Railway Company.

13. Damage by fire attributable to the Telegraph Company to be paid by them.

14. The Railway Company's messages required to be transmitted over the wires belonging to the Telegraph Company to be conveyed at a reduction of 75 per cent. upon the tariff charge.

15. The Telegraph Company to take over the Railway Company's instruments at a valuation if required to do so; and in that case all the Railway Company's messages to be conveyed at a reduction of 75 per cent. upon the tariff charge.

16. The Telegraph Company to give two months' notice in writing of their intention to abandon any station, or pay a penalty of £50, and the Railway Company to have the option of taking over the instruments there at a valuation.

17. The agreement to be for 21 years, terminable by either party at the end of 7 or 14 years, giving 12 months' notice in writing. In the event of the notice proceeding from the Railway Company, the Railway Company to pay back the capital expended, together with a sum of money that shall make up to the Telegraph Company a dividend over the whole 7 or 14 years, as the case may be, equal to the average earnings of the three years preceding the notice. In the event of the notice proceeding from the Telegraph Company, the Railway Company to have the option of taking all the property at a valuation.

18. Railway Company to have the right to inspect the Telegraph Company's accounts.

19. A general arbitration clause to be inserted in the agreement.

From T. R. WATT, Esq., Secy., London Board, G. I. P. Railway Co., to Under Secretary of State for India, —No. 66, dated 20th April 1863.

I am desired by the Board to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, the enclosed proposed general terms of agreement for the establishment of a Commercial Telegraph Company for India on the Railway line, and to request that he will sanction this Company's entering into an agreement with the proposed Oriental Telegraph Company upon the basis of these terms, agreeably to the Board's Resolution recorded in their Minute of the 17th instant.

Proposed general terms of arrangement between the Oriental Telegraph Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

1. A Company to be formed for the purpose of establishing a system of telegraph throughout India.

2. The Board to be composed in the first instance of a Director from each of the following Railway Companies, and two Directors from the Electric and International Telegraph Companies:—

3. The Telegraph Company to be allowed to form a telegraph for commercial purpose along the lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and, in consideration thereof, the Telegraph Company to pay to the Railway Company at the rate of 40s. per annum for every mile of the railway upon which they shall erect their wires, and in addition 5 per cent. of their (the Telegraph Company's) gross receipts beyond £20,000 per annum, earned within the Railway Company's system.

4. The Telegraph Company to have the exclusive right of working commercial messages over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's system; but at any station where the Telegraph Company may not have an office open for the receipt of message from the public, the Railway Company may send commercial messages by their own telegraph for their own profit.

5. The Telegraph Company to use the Railway Company's telegraph posts, and to have the right of erecting thereon, not exceeding six wires; the work to be executed to the satisfaction of the Railway Company's Engineer in accordance with a general design of which he shall have previously approved, and the Telegraph Company to pay for any damage occasioned to the Railway Company's property through the default or neglect of the Telegraph Company's servants.

6. The Railway Company to decide the form of the post, but which shall be capable of carrying eight wires. The Telegraph Company to pay for the use and depreciation of the posts upon the following principle:—

The actual cost of the posts on the ground to be ascertained from the Railway Company's books and the Telegraph Company to pay to the Railway Company a proportion of their cost, calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for iron posts, and of 25 per cent. per annum for wooden posts,

in the ratio of the number of wires erected on the posts, owned by the Telegraph Company and the Railway Company respectively.

7. The Railway Company to find a small room when the operator is a Native, if required to do so by the Telegraph Company; and the Telegraph Company to pay 10 per cent. per annum on the cost, and to keep it in repair.

8. At stations where the average number of messages is less than , the Railway Company's porters to carry them out at the current tariff rate for portorage. When the number of messages exceeds that amount, the Telegraph Company to find messengers.

9. The Telegraph Company to find all the materials for their own telegraph, except posts, and to erect and maintain their own wires.

10. The Railway Company to have the right to call upon the Telegraph Company to maintain the Railway Company's wires, on condition that two wires are always held free for the use of the Railway Company; the expense of maintenance being in such case divided between the Telegraph Company and the Railway Company in proportion to the number of wires owned by each.

11. The persons employed in the Telegraph service to be conveyed free over the railway.

12. The Railway Company's messages transmitted beyond its own system on the Telegraph Company's wires to be conveyed at a reduction of 75 per cent. upon the tariff charge.

13. The Telegraph Company to take over the Railway Company's wires, instruments, &c., at a valuation, if required to do so; and in that case all the Railway Company's messages to be conveyed at a reduction of 75 per cent. upon the tariff charge.

14. The Telegraph Company to give two months' notice in writing of their intention to abandon any station, or pay a penalty of £50; and the Railway Company to have the option of taking over the instruments there at a valuation.

15. The agreement to be for 21 years, terminable by either party at the end of 7 or 14 years, giving six months' previous notice in writing. If this notice proceeds from the Telegraph Company, the Railway Company to have the option of taking over the property of the Telegraph Company at a valuation. If not taken over, the Telegraph Company to have the right to remove their property. If the notice proceeds from the Railway Company, the damage sustained by the Telegraph Company to be assessed by an Arbitrator.

16. Railway Company to have the right to inspect the Telegraph Company's accounts and general arbitration clause.

From LIEUT. COLONEL H. RIVERS, R. E., Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Railway Dept., to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., with G. G.,—No. 2070, dated 15th October 1863.

I am desired to acknowledge endorsement No. 2320 G. G. of the 24th ultimo, forwarding, for the early report of the Bombay Government, a copy of a despatch and enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, relating to a proposal from the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies to enter into engagements with the Oriental Telegraph Company, under which they would transfer their busi-

ness in connection with the conveyance of commercial messages to the Telegraph Company.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am desired to state, considers the draft agreement to be financially a very advantageous one for the Railway Companies.

3. Receipts from the Telegraph Company will, the Governor in Council concludes, like all miscellaneous receipts, be credited to the Railway Companies' Revenue Account, and go towards the repayments of guaranteed interest.

4. As for the general interest of the public, the Governor in Council considers that the introduction of a new agency will be beneficial, and that the working establishment of the Railway will probably be improved by the other Company working near them.

5. There is some fear of disputes arising from the one Company drawing off the other Company's servants by the offer of higher pay, but some agreement might probably be made to prevent this.

6. The effect might be to diminish the receipts of the Government Telegraph; but that question is not for the consideration of this Department.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—No. 200 G, dated 27th February 1864.

I am directed to state that the Lieutenant Governor has not been earlier able to comply with the request conveyed in your docket No. 2321 G. G. of 24th September 1863, for a report on the subject of a Railway despatch No. 42 of 1863, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding proposals for the transfer to a Company to be called the Oriental Telegraph Company, of the Railway Commercial Telegraph business, for want of sufficient data on which to found an opinion, as on enquiry it would appear that the details of the proposed transfer agreement had been arranged by the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company without previous reference to their officers in this country.

2. A statement of the views of the Agent and Deputy Agent, and also a Report by the Railway Company's Telegraph Superintendent, have lately been received, and are forwarded herewith for the information of the Supreme Government.

3. The Agent brings forward the following points for consideration as bearing directly upon the case:—

1st.—That the public require a complete telegraph system for their exclusive use, distinct both from that of the Government and of the railway traffic.

2nd.—That unless the Railway Companies now facilitate the formation of a private Telegraph Company, the system will be carried out independently of them, and will absorb the earnings from private messages on their several distinct and limited sections.

3rd.—The Agent assumes that the Directors of his Company are prepared to relieve themselves of the commercial service at once, and of the traffic service eventually.

4th.—That the East Indian Railway Company having already constructed detached portions of

a telegraph on a scale adequate to the requirements of the double service, the most prudent course will be to meet the private Company half-way by renewing such of the standards as are insufficient, and transferring the excess wires.

5th.—The Agent, assuming that better terms cannot be obtained, considers that the percentages of gross receipts and of contribution for maintenance may be accepted as the conditions on which the Railway Company surrenders its private telegraph business.

4. Assuming that the Agent is correct on the first point, and that the probable result is not overstated, still the Lieutenant Governor does not think it advisable that, in the present state of the guaranteed interest accounts, the Railway Company should relieve itself of any business from which revenue is derived, especially as the alteration of the lines in the manner suggested will involve a heavy loss on capital account. Under all the circumstances of the case, and after a careful consideration of the Report of the Telegraph Superintendent, and assuming that the telegraphs of the other Railway Companies are in a similar state to that of the East Indian Railway, the Lieutenant Governor would suggest that, in the interests of the Government, an effort should be made to combine all the existing Railway Telegraphs of India in one comprehensive scheme for commercial purposes, under the joint superintendence of the Railway Agencies, and under the control of Government, but with a single staff of electricians, with a view to utilize capital already spent under guarantee; and in order that the profit which undoubtedly ought to accrue under good management may, in the first instance, be carried to the Government account in liquidation of advances, and secondly, stimulate the Railway Companies by the prospect of ultimate profit to themselves.

From E. PALMER, Esq., Agent E. I. Railway Co., to Cons. Engr. to Govt. of Bengal, Railway Dept.,—No. 1032 G, dated 8th February 1864.

Continuing my No. 369 G of January 15th, I have now the honor to forward

No. 87, dated 19th January 1864, to Deputy Agent. I have now the honor to forward copy of Mr. Sibley's letter noted in the margin, with Mr. Carmichael's Report and views on the proposed partial transfer of the Company's telegraph to the Oriental Telegraph Company.

As these gentlemen have put forward views so strongly opposed to the recommendation given by Mr. Stephenson, it is necessary to show the principles on which that recommendation was given.

It is assumed, in the first place, that the Board of Directors of this Company are disposed to relieve themselves of a public telegraph service, and, if the terms can be agreed upon, to contract for their station telegraphing in preference to working it themselves.

The fact that there is virtually no public telegraph in India, has been patent for many years, for the preliminary scale of commencement on important Government Messages "clear the line" deprives the public of its use at any time and for any period. That there must, therefore, be a public telegraph in India before long, cannot be doubted.

The Railway Company has gone to a certain extent in its endeavours to meet this want.

Its original system of tripods, calculated to carry two wires only, has long since been found insufficient for the wants of the Company alone, and

In Bengal they have been placed to a certain extent with posts capable of and carrying seven or eight wires.

In North-Western Provinces sanction has been asked to substitute stone-monoliths, (alternating with and in support of the tripods,) to an extent sufficient for the carriage of four wires.

For the Jubbulpore Line the Board has been asked to send out iron posts for eight wires; vide extract, Mr. Stephenson's letter of May 5th, 1863.

It remains, then, for the Company only to supplement the balance required of heavier posts to enable them to meet the Oriental Telegraph Company in respect of posts.

If the existing and already proposed extra wire-bearing posts be not utilized in some such manner as now proposed, their utilization will be out of the question as soon as any rival Telegraph Company appears in the field with limits extended beyond the railway. The question; therefore, is, will the cost of supplementing the system up to eight wires be compensated by the advantages offered by the Oriental Telegraph Company?

The principal of these are 5 per cent. of the gross annual receipts from the mileage beyond the railway limits, 5 per cent. of the same beyond £28,000 from the mileage within the Railway limits, and a certain percentage for maintenance of the posts.

The first two may be accepted as the conditions on which the Railway Company gives up its existing or contemplated source of public messages.

And, for the reasons urged above, that if not given up on some such conditions, the service will pass away to other Companies with larger limits, it will be wiser to supplement the system up to a point at which there will be a contribution to its maintenance, than to let it remain half and half, with no contribution at all; and if the working of the Company's wires be handed over to the Oriental Telegraph Company, the Railway Company's share of maintenance will cease altogether, whilst their service messages will be transmitted at a fourth of whatever may become the tariff charge throughout India.

Extract of a letter from Deputy Agent, N. W. P., to Agent E. I. Railway Co. Calcutta, —Dated 5th May 1863.

"Messrs. Waring and Hunt's Contract.—Under No. 46, Electric Telegraph, there is a provision for 1,000 yards of cable for the crossing of the river Jumna. There will be no necessity for this, as the wires will be carried across the bridge.

"With reference also to the provision of S&L spars for the Electric Telegraph throughout the line, it is understood that Messrs. Waring and Hunt have offered to forego Rs. 18,000 out of the Rs. 1,45,000 for providing, fixing, working and maintaining the telegraph, as specified. If the Board will send out iron or other posts from England for the purpose, an arrangement of this sort will be most desirable, as the S&L posts have been found extremely costly on account of their perishable nature; but what I want to be brought parti-

cularly to the Board's notice is, that whatever be sent out should be strong enough to carry eight wires at least, as two wires will be utterly insufficient for the requirements. Already a great number of the tripods supplied by Mr. Adley to the North-Western Provinces under an authority obtained in Bengal, will have to be replaced, as they cannot carry more than two wires. They will, however, be converted into spikes, of which a large quantity are required for spiking the whole line. I trust you will urge the importance of this on the Board. I presume Messrs. Waring and Hunt will be prepared to make allowance for non-supply of the cable."

From G. SIBLEY, Esq., Chief Engineer, to Deputy Agent, E. I. Railway, Co. N. W. Provinces, —No. 87, dated 19th January 1864.

Your No. 80, 7th instant, and enclosures.

On the above subject, I send copy of Mr. Carmichael's Report, covered by his No. 271 of 12th instant.

In his statement of extra expenditure that would be involved by the proposed arrangements, he puts down 10,000 extra stone-monoliths; from this, I think, should be deducted the 7,400 monoliths which we propose in any event to substitute, or for which I have sent in Indents 998, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, and 1049 of February 1863, not yet passed.

These, when sanctioned, provide supports for four lines of wire, two through and two intermediate light lines, which will no doubt eventually be all required for the Railway Company's use, but which in the mean time enable us to carry public messages as well.

I think that for such a length of line as ours, four lines of wire should be required for our own eventual requirements. Should the proposed arrangement be made to erect eight wires, there is no doubt but that all the iron tripods must be replaced by monoliths.

On the general question, it appears to me that the conditions which have at home rendered similar arrangements advisable, do not obtain here; there the railway systems of telegraph are generally comparatively short, and the destination of a public message would, in nine cases out of ten, probably be on a different system to that of the despatch; here, on the contrary, our system would include some 1,350 miles, and probably nine messages out of ten despatched will be delivered on our system, including, as it does, nearly all the chief towns and cities of these provinces.

As regards the proposal to work the Railway Company's messages at a reduction of 75 per cent. on tariff charges, I would observe that at present, cost of working is less than 25 per cent. of the tariff charges, and that as the number of messages increase, that cost will be reduced.

There may be circumstances of weight, which I am not aware of, which have induced our Board to entertain the proposal, but so far as I can see, it appears to me to be more conducive to the interests of the Railway Company to retain both the working of its own messages and of public commercial messages on its own hands.

P. S.—I return original enclosures.

From J. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Supt., E. I. Railway Telegraphs, to Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway Co., N. W. Provinces,—No. 271 A, dated 12th January 1864.

I beg to forward herewith copies of letters, as

Letter No. 1989, from Mr. Secretary Noad, to Under Secretary of State for India, dated 30th July 1863.

Letter No. 84, from Mr. J. E. Watt, to Under Secretary of State for India, dated 20th April 1863.

Letter No. 421 of 1863, from Sir C. Wood, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

Letter No. 360 N. C.—3037 of 15th October 1863, from Major Hovenden, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government N. W. P., to Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway, N. W. P.

per margin, received from Mr. Stephenson, accompanying which is a statement of my views relative to the

proposals made by Oriental Telegraph Company, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Noad's letter No. 1989 of 20th July 1863, so far as the said proposals have connexion with the East Indian and Jubbulpore Railway lines.

ORIENTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Clauses Nos. 1. and 2.—These relate to the composition of the Board of Directors of the new Telegraph Company.

Should the Company be formed, it would be advisable that the Railway Directors should delegate their authority to their Agent or Chief Engineer in India for the time being, who would be in a position to look after the interests of their respective Railways in the undertaking.

Clause No. 3.—The East Indian Railway Company will participate in the advantage of this Clause as being for a length of 870 miles, the direct route from Calcutta to Bombay, viz., from Calcutta to Nynce Junction, 630 miles, thence to Jubbulpore, 240 miles, equal to 870. It will be a question for the Company to decide whether the farther length of 387 miles from Allahabad to Delhi can be considered as coming under this Clause, as being part of the direct route from Kurachee to Calcutta via the Punjab Railway.

Should it be decided in the affirmative, a sum of £2 per mile, equal to £2,514, would be payable to the Railway Company as rent on the whole length of the East Indian Railway.

In addition to this sum, the Telegraph Company propose to pay the Railway 5 per cent. per annum on the gross receipt on all earnings over and above £28,000 per annum.

Clauses Nos. 4 and 5.—In the last Clause it is specified that the Railway Company should provide posts capable of carrying not less than eight wires.

In order to comply with the above, the Railway Company would have to incur, on the line from Buxar to Delhi, an expenditure of about £26,000, made up of the following items, viz. :—

	£
10,000 supports at £2	22,000
Labour, erecting 420 miles, at £4	1,680
Contingencies and Superintend-ent, 10 per cent. on the whole amount	2,868
	26,048

The necessity for this large expenditure arises from the fact that none of the tripods made of rod iron nor wooden posts, with the exception of straining posts now employed on the line, are capable of carrying eight wires.

The Electric Telegraph on the Jubbulpore Line is to be erected by the Contractors Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt; two wires being only specified, it follows that the Contractors will not erect any supports that would come within the conditions, and a further sum of about £12,000 would have to be expended by the Railway Company on this length.

The above expenditure would be incurred in the North-Western Provinces only,—leaving the Bengal Division out of the question,—and where a similar heavy cost would be entailed on the Railway Company; in Bengal about one-half the supports consisting of round bar iron tripods and wooden posts would have to be replaced, and the remainder of supports made of angle iron would require repair and alterations.

The Telegraph Company propose paying the Railway Company for interests and depreciation of material at the following rates, viz., 25 per cent. per annum (subject to arbitration) on the cost of wooden supports, and 10 per cent. per annum upon cost of iron or other similar durable material for posts in proportion to the number of wires used by the Telegraph Company.

The Railway Company must have four wires to work their line safely and expeditiously; looking to the length of the railway, the fact of its being a single-line, its being the main route from Calcutta to Bombay, and the staff that work it, this number of wires is the very least that we can do with.

The Railway Company in any case would have to go to the expense of renewing the line, whilst the Telegraph Company, on the other hand, would only pay interest at the above rate on the number of wires they chose to erect; as an example of how this would work, I will instance the case between Calcutta and Jubbulpore, admitting that the Telegraph Company erect four wires for their own use. On this section the other four being the property and used by the railway, it follows that the Railway Company only get 5 per cent. per annum for capital and depreciation, and the parts of the line where the Telegraph Company erect less than four wires, the proportion of interest payable to the Railway Company would be still less. The Railway Company being expected to keep the support in working order out of the above sum, I am afraid that it scarcely offers inducement enough for the Railway Company to expend so much money.

Clauses Nos. 6, 7, and 8.—The rent offered is the same as that charged by the Railway Company for present accommodation. Messengers can be easily got at all Railway stations, and, as a mere matter of detail, easily arranged.

Clauses Nos. 9, 10, and 11.—In these three Clauses, the Telegraph Company purpose supplying its own wire, insulators, batteries, tools, and working materials, with the single and sole exception of posts. The insulators to be approved of by the Railway Company, but so marked that the property of either Company can be distinguished.

They also purpose to find all materials except posts for renewals, and also to maintain all the wires, both railway and telegraph, and that the Telegraph Company should reimburse the amount expended by them in maintaining the wires belonging to the Railway Company, or, as it is expressed in Clause No. 11, the expense to be divided between two Companies in proportion to the number

of wires used by each; in addition to this, it is specified that all the Telegraph Company's employes are to be conveyed free over the Railway Company's line; nothing, however, is said in any of the preceding Clauses as to the conveyance of material, letters, parcels, &c., from station to station, required by the Telegraph Company to be sent in carrying on their operations.

The erection of these wires by either party to be hereafter agreed upon, the cost to be borne by the Telegraph Company.

Clause No. 12.—The Telegraph Company to keep in working order two wires, subject of course to work of maintenance for the Railway Company exclusively.

To the above propositions, I consider that the Railway Company should most decidedly object, and on the following grounds:—in the first place, it takes the management of the Railway Company's property out of their own hands. Secondly, it compels the Railway Company to provide expensive materials in the shape of support, and hands over the maintenance to parties who are not interested in keeping the expense of maintenance low, and who would naturally see the preservation of their own property in preference to that belonging to the Railway Company, and over the expenditure for maintenance the Railway Company can exercise no sort of control. Thirdly, the Railway Company already possess specimens nearly of all sorts of insulators in use, and it would be difficult to work those belonging to Telegraph Company, unless done in the course of manufacture so as to keep the property distinct. Fourthly, the number of wires specified for the Railway Company is insufficient, four being the smallest number that can be depended upon to work the line with safety.

Nos. 14 and 15.—State forms upon which the Telegraph Company would be prepared to take over the telegraph of the railway, and price to be charged by Telegraph Company for sending railway messages; but the principal point is, that all the Railway Company's messages would be sent at a reduction equal to 75 per cent. upon the ordinary tariff price.

To sell the telegraph now erected to a Company at a valuation, would entail a heavy sacrifice on the Railway Company, as the estimated value would bear no proportion to the sums spent in its erection; and this would not be the full extent of the loss, for the Railway Company would have to pay for sending all their messages at a rate that exceeds the cost of sending messages now, including all expenses.

The fact of the erecting and maintaining an Electric Telegraph being one of the conditions upon which the Railway Company obtain a charter, and a telegraph being absolutely indispensable to the safe working of a single line Railway, more especially the East Indian Railway, which is the Grand Trunk Line of India, points out very clearly that the working and maintenance should be in the hands of the Railway Company themselves; such being so, I confess that I do not see any sort of advantage to be gained either for profit or efficiency in working the telegraph by acceding to the Oriental Telegraph Company's proposals.

The anomaly in Clauses Nos. 9 and 11, where it is proposed that the property of the two Com-

panies should be divided in the telegraph, the supports to remain the Railway Company's property, as well as certain wires; that the maintenance should be undertaken by the Telegraph Company is one that would never work; there would be endless confusion and dispute in the carrying it out; it would entail upon the Railway Company the necessity of providing free conveyance for a double staff, viz., their own and that of the telegraph, and in case of an accident, it would be found difficult to fix the responsibility upon the right party; and in relation to the foregoing subject, I do not see any mention made of the Telegraph Company making themselves responsible for any accident caused by their servants, supposing the Railway Telegraph was handed over to them.

The Railway Company again possess an advantage rarely to be met with, in the fact that their system of railway and telegraph connect the principal commercial stations of Bengal and the North-West. The Railway Company, by keeping the telegraph in their own hands, are able to keep any competitors out of the field; the certainty and speedy means of repairs they possess to that of any Company not on the Railway makes their Telegraph the one best adapted for sending commercial messages where an uninterrupted communication is so desirable.

The earnings from private messages on the North-West Division, excluding the Jubbulpore Line, have been at the rate of £160 per mensem, whilst the Bengal earnings have been about double that amount, thus showing a clear revenue to the Railway Company of £1,920 per annum on the North-West, and £3,840 on the Bengal Line, making a total of nearly three times greater than the amount offered as rent to the East Indian Railway Company; as to the further sum of 5 per cent. per annum, which is to be given conditionally upon a sum of £28,000, representing the earnings on the length owned by the Railway Company, it seems to me that the Railway Company themselves have as much right to earn that amount as the Company who propose to do so by the help of our system of telegraph. Consequently, I do not think it advisable that such a source of revenue should be allowed to pass out of our hands.

Neither of the two propositions made by the Oriental Telegraph Company is fair to the Railway Company. In the first, they call upon the Railway Company to incur, upon their account, a heavy expenditure, which they propose paying for at the rate varying from 3 to 10 per cent. The rent they offer for the accommodation is equal to about one-third of what is earned by the Railway Company; the extra percentage to be given only after the Oriental Telegraph Company has earned the sum of £28,000 from private messages on the Railway Company's Lines, and which, as I previously stated, could be earned by the Railway Company themselves.

The second proposition of buying the telegraph plant at a valuation, I think also open to objection for the reasons previously stated, and also from the fact that the Railway would have probably to pay double what it at present costs them to send their service messages; as far as I can see, the Railway Company can exercise no control over the employes of the Oriental Telegraph Company, or fix any responsibility on their actions.

The conclusions that I have arrived at regarding the whole of the proposals are shortly these—

- 1st.—That the Railway Company, possessing as they do the best route, and having a telegraph of their own along the entire length of their railway, should themselves receive and despatch all private messages to and from stations on their own line, and reap the pecuniary benefit accruing therefrom.
- 2nd.—That no other Company should be allowed to have on any account any proprietary right in any telegraph line erected or about to be erected on the Railway Company's lines, but that the latter should keep their own clear and unencumbered.
- 3rd.—That the Railway Company's Telegraph should be under the superintendence of the Railway Company's employes only, who would be under the direct authority of the Chief Engineer and Agent for the time being in India.
- 4th.—That the Railway Company's Telegraph Department should avail themselves of every opportunity of earning money by the receipt and despatch of private messages to and from their various stations extending on the Railway Lines from Calcutta to Delhi and Meerut on one hand, and to Jubbulpore on the other. Such an opportunity of earning money is rarely to be met with.
- 5th.—The feelings of the commercial community are decidedly in favor of the Railway Telegraph as contrasted with the Government, in so far that the Railway Lines are always open and free from the prior claims of Government and political messages, and also that they have Telegraph Offices at all Railway Stations at distances of from eight to twelve miles apart, ranging over a length of 1,500 miles, and which touch at the principal commercial trading marts of India.
- 6th.—That the Railway Company might, if necessary, rent a number of wires to the proposed Telegraph Company for the purpose of transmitting through messages from Calcutta to Bombay and Kurrachee, and *vice versa*, in connection with the English Sub-Marine Telegraph via the Persian Gulf.
- 7th.—That the Railway Company should undertake to keep these wires in working order, guaranteeing their insulation up to a certain standard to be fixed by the Railway and Oriental Telegraph Superintendents, and that in any case, the Railway Company will provide the other with through communication by their own wires in case of accidents.
- 8th.—That the Railway Telegraph Superintendent should arrange to deliver private messages belonging to the other Company from any out-stations, such as Bombay and Kurrachee, and deliver them to any station on their own system, charging a fair sum for so doing.
- 9th.—By carrying out the foregoing propositions, the Railway Company would benefit by the amount carried on their own open lines; the Oriental Telegraph Company would, at the same time, derive a benefit from having a perfect trustworthy means of sending through messages from Calcutta to

Bombay, and other parts in connection with England. It would also enable the Railway Company to avail themselves to the utmost of this source of revenue, and with little extra expense to themselves than what would be incurred to keep up their own Telegraph lines.

In conclusion, I have to observe that a simple arrangement entered into between the Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab, and East Indian Railway Telegraph, as to the receipts and transmission of messages, would answer all purposes proposed by the Oriental Telegraph Company, and what would be far more satisfactory, the above Railway Companies would reap the benefit of the revenue derived from this source; and judging by the anticipations of the Oriental Telegraph Company as to the earnings to be derived from the East Indian Railway Company's Telegraph lines alone, namely, £28,000 per annum, it is only fair to conclude that the same amount of energy and ability, if displayed on the part of the Railway Company's employes, would produce equal, if not greater, results, the foregoing Railways commanding as they do the principal stations in India.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,

Supt., Electric Telegraph, E. I. Railway.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN R. DE BOUREL, B. E., Asst. Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—No. 207, dated 30th March 1864.

With reference to Public Works Department No. ^{6R}₁₃₆₁, dated 22nd instant, the undersigned is directed to forward to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the accompanying copy of a Report* by Mr. J. Carmichael,

* Vide No. 39. the Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Telegraph, on the subject of transferring the telegraph business of the East Indian Railway Company to the "Oriental Telegraph Company."

2. Mr. Carmichael's and the Deputy Consulting Engineer's absence from Allahabad have hitherto prevented this subject from being thoroughly discussed. The information available on some points is as yet imperfect, but as the matter appears urgent, it will be submitted at once to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor for instructions.

Memorandum from MAJOR H. DRUMMOND, B. E., Under Secy. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—No. 230, dated 6th April 1864.

With reference to Public Works Department No. 2322 G. G., dated 24th September 1863, and in continuation of Railway Branch No. 207, dated 30th ultimo, the undersigned is directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Note by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to this Government, regarding the transfer of the telegraph business of the East Indian Railway Company to the Oriental

* Vide No. 39. Telegraph Company, together with copies of letters* from the Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, on the same subject, and of Consulting Engineer's remarks on the above Note.

Remarks by MAJOR H. DRUMMOND, R. E., Cons. Engr. to Govt. of N. W. P., in the Railway Dept., on Depy. Cons. Engr.'s Note dated 4th April 1864.

I think that in the abstract the Railway Company should work its own telegraph for the use of the line, and nothing more. But the right to carry private messages has been conceded to it, and it actually does so carry them with profit. It was expedient that the Railway Company should have that right, and I would consider that as settled, and let that right be maintained under any circumstances—that is, I would allow the Railway Company to make what profit it can out of its four wires. It cannot safely have less than that number of wires for its own use; but if after performing purely railway work, it can also carry Government and private messages, I would let it do so, Government having the priority, and this rule I would extend to all guaranteed Railways in India. It is a fair and clearly defined rule, fair both to Government and to the Railway Company, and not unfair to any Telegraph Company, inasmuch as the latter would always be open to take private messages, whereas the Railway could only do so occasionally, if at all. By this arrangement there would be an occasional alternative (which would manifestly be an advantage both to Government and to the public) without any such competition as would harm the purely Telegraph Company. The Railway Telegraph tariff might also be fixed somewhat higher than the other.

To the Oriental Telegraph Company I would simply lease the use of the posts, and allow as many wires to be put on them as they could with safety carry. The decision of this point, that is, of safety, to be with the Railway Engineers, and in case of dispute, the Government of India to be the final reference.

If the posts could carry 6 wires of large gauge, I would allow 10 or 12, or any number of smaller gauge, without making any increased demand for hire of posts. In the same manner I would charge for 2 wires the same as for 6 or any number. As to the amount that should be charged, I think I would fix 10 per cent., or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the actual cost of the post in position. For it is not merely the actual cost of the post that should be considered, but the facility with which the wire can be repaired, its comparative immunity from harm, and its being in every case on land which is the absolute property of the British Government. This last is a very material consideration indeed.

Government has reserved to itself the right of putting up telegraph posts within the railway limits for its own and commercial purposes. It is a question whether this right should be waived in favor of any Telegraph Company. But if waived, Government should, I think, have the right to fix a maximum tariff of telegraph charges, and also require that messages on Her Majesty's service should have the priority over private messages, and that the former, whether carried during day or night, should be charged at day rates only.

Lastly, in any agreement with the Oriental or any other Telegraph Company, there should be a distinct stipulation for the payment by the Company of a penalty in case of failure to carry out the conditions, together with the immediate lapse of the lease.

Note by CAPTAIN R. DE BOUREL, R. E., Depy. Cons. Engr. to Govt. of N. W. P., Railway Dept., on the proposals of the Oriental Telegraph Company,—Dated 4th April 1864.

The Government of India, in Public Works Department No. 2322 of 24th September 1863, forwarded, for the report of this Government, certain draft terms upon which it was proposed in letter No. 1939 of the 20th July 1863, from the Secretary to the London Board of Directors, to base an agreement between the East Indian Railway Company and the Oriental Telegraph Company.

2. This agreement is intended to enable the latter Company to take up the commercial telegraph business on the line of the East Indian Railway, and to make use of the East Indian Railway Telegraph posts for this purpose, and it also provides for the transfer of the Railway Telegraph business to the Oriental Telegraph Company if required hereafter; the maintenance of the posts being left with the East Indian Railway Company, and of the wires with the Oriental Telegraph Company; the latter being bound to keep two wires always in perfect working order for the exclusive use of the East Indian Railway Company.

3. The papers were sent to the Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway, for the opinions of himself, the Chief Engineer, and the Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph in the North-Western Provinces.

4. All these three gentlemen concur in thinking that the terms proposed in the Draft Agreement are unfavorable to the East Indian Railway Company.

5. Messrs. Sibley and Carmichael strongly deprecate the transfer of any portion whatever of the telegraph business done on the East Indian Railway (whether it be railway or commercial messages) to any Telegraph Company.

6. Mr. Barton considers that a divided interest in the working and maintenance of a line of telegraph would not answer, but thinks that the best way of employing the Oriental Telegraph Company would be to make over the entire East Indian Railway Telegraph to them, on the condition that the railway business should always have the priority of despatch over any other.

7. The terms now under discussion are evidently based on the assumption that the existing East Indian Railway Telegraph posts are capable of carrying eight wires, and that two wires would suffice for the Railway Telegraph business.

8. The fact is, that the iron tripods first put up on the North-Western Provinces' Section are incapable of carrying more than two wires; while on the Jubbulpore Line the wooden posts about to be erected, as specified in the contract for construction, are only calculated to carry two wires.

9. But actual experience shows that at least four wires will be required for the exclusive use of the East Indian Railway so long as it remains a single line.

10. About one-third of the iron tripods already erected on the North-Western Provinces' Section are therefore being replaced by stone monoliths, in order to raise the capability of the existing system up to four wires. This was reported to the Government of India in Railway Branch No. 259 of 8th July 1863.

11. The Sâl standards on the Jubbulpore Line are a mere temporary expedient to run up a line of telegraph along the line for purposes of construction, and will have to be replaced by permanent and stronger posts. This was reported in the Officiating Consulting Engineer's Note No. 492, dated 23rd February 1863, and forwarded to the Government of India with Railway Branch No. 116, dated 27th idem.

12. At present, therefore, the East Indian Railway Telegraph system in the North-Western Provinces can only carry two wires; its power of support must, however, be raised to four wires, and eventually as the remaining wooden posts and iron tripods gradually wear out, these will have to be removed, and stone posts substituted until the whole system will ultimately be rendered capable of carrying eight or more wires.

13. The expenditure necessary to bring the system up to the standard of four wires, will fall upon guaranteed capital, but any expense incurred in completing the system beyond this point should properly be borne by revenue.

14. The present proposal, however, practically involves this additional outlay being incurred at once and charged to the guaranteed capital, chiefly for the benefit of the Oriental Telegraph Company, with whom the Government is under no obligation whatever. There would be some ground for incurring this additional expense in behalf of the East Indian Railway Company, if the latter were to work its own telegraph system to the fullest extent, in order to increase its revenue, and thus decrease its large arrear of debt to Government; but the only reason for spending guaranteed capital in behalf of the Oriental Telegraph Company is, that the proper place for their line of telegraph would be along the railways of the country, because of the facility of communication afforded by the latter for the maintenance and repair of the telegraph. The greater efficiency and security thus gained would be, to a certain extent, a public advantage, while it would be to the interest of the Government and the East Indian Railway Telegraph to utilize the present telegraph system to the utmost.

15. I quite agree with Messrs. Barton, Sibley, and Carmichael in thinking that the terms put forth in the present proposal are not as favorable as the Government and the East Indian Railway Company have a right to demand, and that a divided interest in the working and maintaining of the East Indian Railway Telegraph is inadmissible. The East Indian Railway Company is responsible that all necessary precautions are taken for the safety of the passengers who travel along the railway, and as the safe working of the trains depends chiefly on the efficiency of the Electric Telegraph, the transfer of any portion of the maintenance or working of the latter to another Company would divide the responsibility and impair it.

Under the contract between the Government and the East Indian Railway Company, the latter is bound to construct, work, and maintain a line of telegraph, and the introduction of a third party to carry out any portion of this agreement seems to me to be full of risk.

We must constantly bear in mind the possibility of the clauses for the surrender, purchase, or taking possession of this railway coming into effect. The claims of a third party in such a

case would complicate matters, and, unless special care be taken, might render the Government liable for heavy damages and compensation.

In the present instance, there is nothing said about the existing covenant in the Draft Agreement proposed, and no provision is made to secure the interests of Government in the event of the clauses above noted coming into operation.

16. I am not sure whether the East Indian Railway Company would be trading beyond its legitimate powers in carrying commercial messages by telegraph. As a general carrier, it is permitted to carry passengers, goods, and mails by rail, and messages for its own use by telegraph, so that the carriages of messages for the use of the public can hardly be well excluded.

Should the latter be a legitimate source of revenue, and there be any profit to be derived from the undertaking, then it seems to me a great mistake for the Company to give it up, so long as it owes to the Government such an immense arrear of debt, and it be still uncertain whether this railway will eventually re-pay the interest guaranteed upon the capital spent in its construction.

Instead of listening to any proposal for giving up this branch of revenue, I would strongly urge that the East Indian Railway Company be called upon to work its own telegraph to the fullest extent, and that the Government should, for this purpose, admit to the guaranteed capital account the additional outlay requisite to complete the system up to eight wires.

17. Mr. Sibley points out that the conditions which have rendered it advisable for Railway Companies at home to give up their commercial telegraph business, do not obtain on the East Indian Railway. In England the railway systems of telegraph are generally comparatively short, and the destination of a public message would, in nine cases out of ten, probably be on a different system to that of the despatch. Here, on the contrary, the East Indian Railway system would include some 1,350 miles, and probably nine messages out of ten despatched, will be delivered on the system, including, as it does, nearly all the chief towns and cities of these Provinces.

18. There is thus a fair promise of large profits being derived in the commercial telegraph business within the limits of the East Indian Railway, and if the Company are legally authorized to undertake the business, it is not only to their own interest, but also their plain duty, under the contract with the Government, to retain this source of revenue in their own hands, and to improve it to the utmost, in order to try and re-pay to Government the enormous advances made by the latter in the shape of interest upon capital.

19. Should the entire telegraph business on the East Indian Railway system remain in the hands of the East Indian Railway Company, there would be no objection to allow the Oriental Telegraph Company to convey its through messages over that system, such messages to start from, and to be intended for, places situated beyond the limits of the East Indian Railway, and for this purpose two wires might be set apart for the use of that Company. The maintenance of the wires to be left with the East Indian Railway Company, the latter agreeing to provide the material and to keep them in order on payment of a fixed rent by the Oriental Telegraph Company.

20. On the other hand, if the East Indian Railway Company be debarred from the transaction of the commercial business on its own line of telegraph, there would then be no necessity, so far as the working of the East Indian Railway is concerned, to raise the capability of this system beyond four wires, and there would be no room on the latter for the Oriental Telegraph Company.

21. Should the Government and the East Indian Railway Company then, however, see fit for their own interest and for the public advantage to complete the telegraph system up to eight or more wires, and to spend the additional money required for this purpose from guaranteed capital, I still think that the construction and maintenance of the East Indian Railway telegraph proper, (that is, up to four wires,) and the working of the Railway Telegraph business, ought to be retained by the East Indian Railway Company, and that no portion of it should, on any account whatever, be made over to a third party.

22. The commercial business only might be left to the Oriental Telegraph Company on the following terms:—

I.—The East Indian Railway Company to provide, erect, and maintain posts capable of carrying ten wires but not more; the number, form, and description of the posts being left to its own decision.

II.—The Oriental Telegraph Company to be allowed the part use of the Railway Company's posts to form a telegraph for the transmission of commercial messages, and to put thereon any number of wires not exceeding six.

III.—The Telegraph Company to have the exclusive right of working commercial messages over the line, except when they have no Offices for the receipt of messages at such places, the Railway Company to have the right of sending commercial messages by their own telegraph for their own profit.

IV.—The Telegraph Company to take a lease for this part occupation of the entire length of the East Indian Railway telegraph system, paying to the East Indian Railway Company an annual rent of Rs. 2,00,000.

N. B.—The lease to be taken for the entire length of the system, and not for the most profitable sections only, as it would not pay the Railway Company to work the least profitable portions itself, nor is it likely that these could be leased afterwards to other Companies. The rent to be calculated as follows:—The East Indian Railway is at present 1,350 miles long, including branches, and assuming the average cost of construction of its telegraph at Rs. 1,500 per mile, the total expenditure from guaranteed capital would amount to Rs. 20,25,000; 10 per cent. on this is Rs. 2,00,000 nearly. This figure is merely given as a rough approximation, the actual capital expended and the actual length of line would have to be ascertained before fixing the rent. The East Indian Railway Company might fairly expect to realize a net profit of 10 per cent. upon the capital spent in

the construction of the Electric Telegraph, if it could legitimately work the commercial business; and in transferring the latter to another Company, both the Government and the East Indian Railway Company have a right to demand the full value of the property.

V.—The East Indian Railway Company to find a small room at each station, if required to do so by the Telegraph Company, and the latter to pay 10 per cent. on the cost, and to keep it in repair. In the case of any station being abandoned, a valuation penalty to be paid.

VI.—The Telegraph Company to find its own wires, insulators, plates for hanging the same to the posts, batteries, tools, working materials of all and every kind except posts, and its own operators, messengers, and all other servants. The work of erecting the wires to be executed to the satisfaction of the Railway Company's Engineer in the manner prescribed by the latter, the cost being borne by the Telegraph Company.

VII.—The wires, insulators, and plates for hanging the same to the posts to be of the pattern approved by the Railway Company, but with such a difference that the property of the two Companies can be distinguished.

VIII.—The Telegraph Company to maintain its own wires in good order at its own expense, and to find all the material and labor necessary for this purpose.

IX.—Damage of any kind to the Railway Company's property attributable to the fault or negligence of the Telegraph Company's servants, to be paid for by the Telegraph Company.

X.—The Railway Company's messages required to be transmitted over the wires belonging to the Telegraph Company to be conveyed at 25 per cent., or one-fourth of the ordinary tariff charges.

XI.—The Telegraph Company to give two months' notice in writing of their intention to abandon any station, or pay a penalty of £50, and the Railway Company to have the option of taking over the instruments there at a valuation.

XII.—The lease to be for 15 years, but terminable before in the event of the contract between the Government and the East Indian Railway Company lapsing at any time during that period, in which case the lease would also cease at the same time. The Government then to have the option of renewing the lease with the Telegraph Company on the same terms for the remainder of the period of 15 years, or of taking over the Telegraph Company's property on the East Indian Railway at a valuation.

XIII.—The rent to be paid half-yearly to the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company in Calcutta.

XIV.—The persons employed on the erection or maintenance of the Oriental Telegraph services to be conveyed free over the East Indian Railway when actually on duty.

From G. M. BARTON, Esq., Depy. Agent, E. I. Railway Co., to Comd. Engr. to Govt. N. W. Provinces,—
No. 455, dated 22nd January 1864.

In reply to Major Hovenden's No. 260 of 8th October last, I have the honor to hand you copy of the Chief Engineer's No. 87 of 19th instant, covering a Report from the Superintendent of the Railway Telegraph of this Division, upon the arrangements proposed to be entered into between the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and a Company about to be formed in England, called the Oriental Telegraph Company.

I agree with Mr. Sibley and Mr. Carmichael in thinking that the terms proposed would be anything but favorable to the Railway Companies, and I should deprecate any arrangement by which the interest in the telegraph were divided, as would apparently be the case if the present proposals were adopted.

I observe from Mr. Noad's letter to the Secretary of State that the Board of Directors of this Company advocate the acceptance of the terms in question from a desire to utilize, as far as possible, the expenditure which has already taken place, and which must still take place, in providing posts for the Company's telegraph system. It would seem, therefore, as though the Board were of opinion that only two wires could possibly be required for the use of the railway, and that the posts provided were capable of carrying many more. Both these ideas, however, would appear to be erroneous, as at least four wires will be necessary, and I am not aware that the posts now erected or contemplated will be able to bear more wires than the railway will be sure to want as long as the line remains a single one.

There can be little doubt, however, that such a Telegraph Company, as the one proposed, would be of great service as the Railway Company's Telegraph ought never to be so unemployed as to be able to carry all public messages offered to it for conveyance. I would, therefore, suggest that the best mode of utilizing the Railway Company's systems would be to make the telegraphs over entirely to the proposed Telegraph Company, on the understanding that the strictest possible agreement were made to ensure the railway business being carried on in preference to all others. The Railway Companies might then either pay for each message conveyed, or compound for a fixed sum per annum in proportion to the number of trains or the amount of traffic.

I offer these remarks with all deference, for I have no doubt these points have been fully discussed by the Board with Mr. Adley (the Company's General Telegraph Superintendent, who is now in England) before the proposals were submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

From the Govt. of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 47, dated 10th June 1864.

Having now received Reports from the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, upon the proposed transfer of the public telegraph business from the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, to the Oriental Telegraph Company, we are in a position to answer your despatch dated 8th August 1863. But it is to be regretted that all these Reports deal only in generalities, and that no facts are given on

which to form a conclusive opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of these proposals. We have, however, thought it desirable to inform you at once of the general views we have adopted on the subject, at the same time calling the attention of the Local Governments to the points that seem to us to require further elucidation.

2. The consideration proposed to be given by the Telegraph Company to the Railway Companies is a mileage of £2 for some parts of the line; 5 per cent. on their gross income in excess of certain fixed amounts; and a payment in proportion to the number of wires used by the Telegraph Company and the Railway Company respectively, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the actual cost of the posts.

3. In order to see the real scope of these terms, we will consider their probable result in the case of the East Indian Railway.

4. It seems to be intended that the Railway Company shall, at any rate for the present, do all its own business, therefore the staff and working expenses connected with the messages will be nearly the same hereafter as now. But this is not clearly shown, for neither is the proportion of expense due to maintenance of the line, and to working the messages stated, nor the proportion of the Railway business to the commercial business.

5. The Railway Company will still have to pay for the maintenance of the wires it requires for itself, and for the cost of sending its own messages, including the cost of the staff. It will also pay for the maintenance of the posts in proportion to the number of wires it requires.

6. The question, therefore, seems to be this—What will be saved to the Company, if anything, by not maintaining wires not essential for railway business; by not working commercial messages; by not paying for the entire maintenance of the posts? and will £2 per mile on the through distance between Calcutta and Jubbulpore, with 5 per cent. on the probable gross income of the Telegraph Company in excess of £28,000, and with the share of 10 per cent. on the cost of the posts (less the Telegraph Company's share of maintenance) in proportion to the number of wires, amount, with the savings above noted, to as much as the present or prospective proceeds from the commercial business of the Railway Company?

7. It is stated that the present annual profits from commercial messages on the East Indian Railway are about £5,760. This sum we presume to be the gross income in cash, for the whole of the staff and the telegraph lines being assumed to be necessary for railway purposes, all cash receipts are profits.

8. Considering that the gross income of the Railway Company from its telegraph business is now only £5,760, the value of 5 per cent. on the Telegraph Company's income in excess of £28,000 will, at all events for some time to come, be quite inappreciable. For the Railway Company to earn £1,000 from this source, the Telegraph Company's income must be £45,000, or not far from ten-fold the Railway Company's present income from this class of business.

9. The essential thing, therefore, is to see whether the stipulated share of the 10 per cent. on the cost of the posts with the payment for mileage, or £2 on 870 miles, the distance from Calcutta to

Jubbulpore, that is, £1,740, will compensate for the loss of the commercial business.

10. If, as is said by the Superintendent of East Indian Railway Telegraphs, four wires are required for the Railway business, while in all eight are to be used, the actual share of the 10 per cent. that will go to the Railway Company will be one-half, or 5 per cent. As this must cover the renewals, as well as pay interest on capital sunk, the actual set-off to the Company will be less than the amount of the guarantee, and Government may suffer unless the elements of saving are more considerable than seems at all likely.

11. It appears that the posts as now existing on the East Indian Railway are at best fitted to carry four wires, and that a large additional outlay will be necessary to fit them to carry eight wires. But no statement is made as to the aggregate cost of the posts on which the 10 per cent. would be chargeable, or what is the total sum at debit of capital on account of the Railway Telegraph as a whole, or of the posts in particular. If, for example, the present value of the posts, as it might be charged to the Telegraph Company, were £100,000, and £75,000 additional were necessary to fit them under the proposed agreement for the use of the Telegraph Company, the latter would pay, say 5 per cent. on £175,000, or £8,750. Of this it might be said that 5 per cent. on the new capital £75,000, or £3,750, would only just cover the guarantee, but the remaining £5,000 would be a distinct advantage to the Railway and to Government. The Railway Company would then receive £1,740 as mileage, £5,000 as interest on the old posts, in all £6,740, in lieu of £5,760, the receipts from the existing commercial business. On this hypothesis, the Railway Company would benefit to the extent of £1,000 per annum. In short, the equity of the percentage named depends on the actual figures which are not known. If the present value of the posts is very small, compared with the sum which will be necessary to fit them for carrying eight wires, the percentage is almost certainly too low.

12. As regards the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, no facts are stated which give evidence on one side or the other.

13. The above remarks refer only to the financial aspect of the proposal. As to the administrative questions involved, we are disposed to concur with those persons who express a doubt as to the

expediency of having a double Telegraph Agency on these Railways.

14. We are of opinion that one of two arrangements should be made—either the Railway Company should contract with the Telegraph Company for the latter to do all the business, or it should do the whole itself, merely leasing a few through wires to the Telegraph Company, to be worked entirely by the latter.

15. In the former case, upon the Telegraph Company paying a fixed sum down, or a yearly rent of 10 or 12 per cent. on the capital sunk, the whole telegraph might be transferred to them, leaving the Railway Company a lien on it to ensure its being maintained and worked.

16. The Telegraph Company should engage to maintain on all parts of the line as many wires (up to four) as the Railway Company may require, with signallers at every signal station of the Railway, and to carry the Railway Company's messages in preference to those of all other persons, and at a reduced price.

17. On the other hand, the Railway Company should have the power of repairing the line and employing signallers at the expense of the Telegraph Company if the latter failed in its engagements.

18. In the second case, the Railway Company should maintain both the wires and posts, and charge for them a sufficient rate on the actual outlay.

19. In any agreement, it will be necessary to see that the full powers of the Government under the contract with the Railway Company are carefully guarded on the transfer of the Telegraphs to a separate Company.

From Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India,—No. 51, dated 6th September 1864.

I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's despatch of the 10th June last, No. 47, relative to the proposed transfer, to a separate Company, of the public telegraph business of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies.

2. After attentively considering the matter in Council, I have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable that the proposed transfer should be made, and have informed the Railway Companies accordingly.

No. 47.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The 25th November 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, in British Burmah.

Whereas it is expedient to constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab in British Burmah; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called "The Burmese Insolvent Debtors' Act, 1865."

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India" means the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India:"

"Year" and "Month" respectively mean a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar:

"Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors," or any words of reference to the same, include each Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors established under this Act:

Words describing the petition of any Insolvent include the joint petition of two or more Insolvents, and all provisions as to the one shall apply to the other.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not:

And in every town of British Burmah in which this Act shall operate, "Court" shall mean the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors established under this Act in such town; and "Recorder" shall mean the Recorder appointed under Act No. XXI of 1863 (to constitute Recorders' Courts for the Towns of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein in British Burmah; and to establish Courts of Small Causes in the said Towns).

3. Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be holden in Rangoon in every town in which this Act shall operate, so often as may be found necessary by the Recorder or Recorders appointed under the said Act No. XXI of 1863 to hold Courts in such towns respectively.

4. Every Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney entitled to appear, plead, or act under the said Act No. XXI of 1863, shall be entitled to appear, plead or act in any Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors held under this Act.

5. The Recorder shall have power from time to time to make rules and orders to regulate the proceedings of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and from time to time to vary and add to such rules and orders, and especially to provide in what manner notice shall be given to the creditors of parties applying for relief under this Act, and in what cases besides those mentioned in this Act costs may be awarded, and shall prepare a list of fees to be charged and received by the Officers of the said Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and shall certify and transmit to the Governor-General of India in Council copies of such rules and lists of fees for his approbation, correction, or revision; and other copies of the same shall at all times be fixed in conspicuous places in the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and no other fee or gratuity shall be received or taken by any Officer, Vakeel or Attorney of such Court except such as shall be specified in such lists.

6. Every Registrar appointed under the said Act No. XXI of 1863 shall be Registrar of the Court in the town for which he may be appointed Registrar, and the Recorder shall have power from time to time to

appoint such other persons as may be necessary to transact the business of the Court, and from time to time to annul all or any of such appointments, and (subject to the provisions of the said Act No. XXI of 1863 respecting the removal of Officers) to remove any of such Officers and to reduce their number;

Records, &c., to be sealed with the seal of the Court.

ments and copies of expressly required to be so sealed and such other records, proceedings, documents and copies of the same as it shall at any time direct, and may

Power to Court to adjourn sittings and administer oaths, &c.

to administer oaths or solemn affirmations, and shall examine all parties and witnesses upon oath or

Recorder to have the same power to issue commissions and compel attendance of Insolvents and production of books, &c., as are possessed by High Court, or as given to Commissioners of Bankrupts under 6 Geo. 4, Cap. 16.

compelling the attendance of the Insolvent and all other parties at all times when their attendance may be deemed requisite by the Court, and of all witnesses or any other persons who may be able to give

any information respecting the debts, estates and effects of such Insolvent, before the Court or before any Officer of such Court, and of requiring and compelling the production of books, papers, and writings as now are or may hereafter be possessed by the said High Court, or as are given to Commissioners of Bankrupts by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to Bankrupts"; and the Court shall have power to order

Power to Recorder to order prisoners to be brought up as often as requisite.

any prisoner whose estate shall be vested in any Assignee under the provisions of this Act, or any prisoner who shall be a necessary and material witness in any matter pending in the Court, to be brought before such Court or Officer as often as shall be requisite, which order alone shall be a sufficient authority and protection to the Jailor or Officer or person in whose custody he may be for the production of such prisoner; and the Court shall have the power of fining in a summary way, and of committing until such fine be paid, or of committing in the first instance without fining, all persons guilty of contempt of the same Court, and of fining in a summary way, and of removing, any of the Officers of such Court who shall be guilty of negligence, wilful or unnecessary delay, or other misconduct. Provided always, that the Court shall not have the power of awarding costs against any person, except in cases in which it is expressly permitted by this Act, or in which it shall be expressly permitted by any rules which shall be made under the provisions of this Act.

7. Any person who shall be in prison within the respective local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorders' Courts of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyah, upon any process whatsoever, for or by reason of any debt, damages, costs or money which such person is solely or jointly with any other liable to pay, or for or by reason of any contempt of any Court whatsoever for non-payment of money only, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid, or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, or in any manner in consequence of or by reason of such contempt, or who shall reside within the jurisdiction of any of the Courts constituted under the said Act No. XXI of 1863, and, being indebted on account of any such liability as aforesaid, shall be in insolvent circumstances, may at any time apply by petition to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the town where such Insolvent Debtor shall then be, for the benefit of the provisions of this Act, which petition may be in the Form in the Schedule (A) to this Act, or the Schedule (B) to this Act, (as the case may require), with such additions and variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; and such petition shall be subscribed by the said prisoner, and shall forthwith be filed in the said Court to which it shall be presented; and if any such persons as aforesaid shall be jointly indebted, it shall be lawful for them to apply jointly by petition, in such manner as is hereinbefore mentioned, and under such joint petition the joint estate and the separate estates,

of such petitioners shall be dealt with and distributed.

8. Where any such petition for relief as aforesaid shall be presented by

Party petitioning to deliver in a schedule in the Form in Schedule (C).

any such Insolvent to the said Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the party presenting the petition, at the same time or within such further time as the said Court may deem reasonable, shall deliver into the Court a schedule in the Form in the Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, containing a full and true description as to all matters and things required to be set forth therein, so far as the same can be described or set forth, and the said Schedule shall be subscribed by such petitioner, and shall forthwith be filed in the said Court.

9. Upon the filing of any such petition as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Court, and the Court is hereby authorized and required to order that all the moveable and immoveable property and effects of such

Upon filing petition, the moveable and immoveable property of petitioner to be vested in Official Assignee as Court shall direct.

petitioner within British India, except the wearing apparel, bedding and other such necessities of the petitioner and his family, and the working tools and implements of such petitioner and his family, not exceeding in the whole the value of Rupees three hundred for each petitioner with his family, and all debts due to him, and all the future estate, right, title, interest and trust of the said petitioner in or to any moveable or immoveable property or effects within British India which such petitioner may purchase, or which may revert, descend, be devised or bequeathed, or come to him, and all debts growing due to him before the Court shall have made its order in the nature of a certificate as hereinafter mentioned, do vest in the Official Assignee for the time being of the said Court, and that all books, papers, deeds and writings in any way relating to such petitioner's estate and effects in his possession, or under his custody or control, shall be deposited with such Assignee, and such order shall be entered of record in the Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order, when so made, shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said petition, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable property, effects and debts, as aforesaid, in the said Official Assignee, who shall have full powers for the recovery thereof, and shall hold and stand possessed of the same for the purposes and in manner hereinafter mentioned:

In case, after making vesting order, petition be dismissed, the same to be null and void, but all acts done by any Assignee, &c., under this Act to be held valid.

Provided always, that in case, after the making of any such vesting order, the petition of any such petitioner shall be dismissed by the Court, such vesting order made in pursuance of such petition shall from and after such dismissal be null and void. Provided also, that in case any such vesting order as aforesaid shall become null and void by the dismissal of such petition, all acts theretofore done by any Assignee or other person acting under his authority, according to the provisions of this Act, shall be valid, and no suit shall be commenced against any such Assignee, nor against any person duly acting under his authority, except to recover any property of such petitioner detained after an order made by the Court for the delivery thereof, and demand made thereupon; and until the appointment of an Official Assignee as hereinafter is directed, the Registrar of the Court shall stand and be in the place of the Official Assignee, and this present Clause shall apply and have effect accordingly.

visions of this Act, shall be valid, and no suit shall be commenced against any such Assignee, nor against any person duly acting under his authority, except to recover any property of such petitioner detained after an order made by the Court for the delivery thereof, and demand made thereupon; and until the appointment of an Official Assignee as hereinafter is directed, the Registrar of the Court shall stand and be in the place of the Official Assignee, and this present Clause shall apply and have effect accordingly.

10. If any person who shall be in prison within the respective local limits of the jurisdiction of the

Lying in prison 21 days for debt shall be deemed an act of insolvency on which creditor may petition.

the Recorders' Courts of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, charged in execution for any debt or damages, or

any costs or sum of money, or committed for or by reason of any contempt of any Court for non-payment of money, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, or in any manner in consequence or by reason of such contempt, shall not, within twenty-one days next after such prisoner shall have been so charged in execution or committed as aforesaid, make satisfaction to the creditor at whose suit such prisoner shall have been so charged in execution, or committed for such debt, damages, costs or sum of money, or to the person or persons entitled to the money for non-payment of which such prisoner shall have been in contempt, or to the payment of which such prisoner would be liable in consequence or by reason of such contempt, then and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for any such creditor or person entitled to such money as aforesaid, to present a petition to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors of the town within which such person shall have been so imprisoned, which petition may be in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, with such additions or variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; whereupon, and upon such petition being duly verified, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that such prisoner has committed an act of insolvency. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the petition of any person adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency as aforesaid, and upon proof of notice to the creditor upon whose petition such adjudication shall have been made, to revoke or confirm such adjudication.

Court may, upon petition, revoke or confirm adjudication.

have committed an act of insolvency as aforesaid, and upon proof of notice to the creditor upon whose petition such adjudication shall have been made, to revoke or confirm such adjudication.

11. If any person who may, within the

Person arrested or imprisoned under a decree applying for discharge may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency.

respective local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorders' Courts of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, be arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for the

payment of money or in confinement under a decree, shall apply for his discharge in pursuance of any Act regulating the procedure of Courts of Civil Judicature, it shall be lawful for the Court to which such application shall be made, if it shall think fit, to decline to hear such application, and to adjudge that the person so applying has committed an act of insolvency.

12. If any person who, by 6 Geo. 4., Cap. 16, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to Bankrupts," or by the tenth Section of 5 and 6 Vic., Cap. 122, intituled "An Act for the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy," or any other Act now in force or hereafter to be passed, would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, having

been arrested or committed to prison for debt, or for or by reason of any contempt of any Court whatsoever, for non-payment of money only, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, shall, upon such or any other arrest or commitment for debt or non-payment of money or costs as aforesaid, lie in prison twenty-one days, or having been arrested or committed to prison for any other cause, shall be in prison for twenty-one days after any detainer for debt, non-payment of money or costs as aforesaid, lodged against him and not discharged, or if any such person shall depart from within the limits of the jurisdiction of any of the said Courts established under the said Act No. XXI of 1863 with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, or with the like intent depart from his usual place of business or abode within the said jurisdiction, or make with like intent any fraudulent gift, grant, conveyance, delivery or transfer of any of his lands, tenements, money, goods or chattels, or fraudulently with like intent suffer his lands, money, goods or chattels to be taken in execution or attached, it shall be lawful for any person being a creditor, or for two or more persons being partners in trade and creditors to the amount of Rupees five hundred, or for any two creditors to whom such person shall be indebted to the amount of seven hundred Rupees, or for any three or more creditors to whom such person shall be indebted to the amount of one thousand Rupees, to present a petition to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors of the town within which such person shall have been so imprisoned or have resided at the time of such departure, or of such fraudulent gift, grant, conveyance, delivery, transfer or fraudulent execution, attachment or sequestration, which petition may be in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, with such additions and variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; whereupon, and upon such petition being duly verified, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that such person has

Court may, upon petition, revoke or confirm adjudication.

any person adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency as aforesaid, and upon proof of notice to the creditor or creditors upon whose petition such adjudication shall have been made, to revoke or confirm such adjudication.

13. Every person who shall have given credit to any trader upon valuable consideration for any sum payable at a certain time, which time shall not have arrived when such trader committed any act of insolvency within the mean-

ing of this Act, may so petition or join in petitioning as is aforesaid, whether he shall have had any security for such sum or not.

14. Upon any such adjudication being made as hereinbefore is mentioned, the Court is hereby authorized and required to make the like vesting order as hereinbefore is authorized to be made in the case of a petition by an Insolvent Debtor, which said vesting order shall in like manner be entered of record and notified as is hereinbefore mentioned, and shall, when made, take effect by relation from the filing of the petition on which the adjudication shall have proceeded; and such order shall, when made, vest in like manner all the said property and effects, right, title, and interest, trust and debts of the Insolvent in the Official Assignee, in like manner, and as fully and with the like effect as is hereinbefore mentioned, and which said vesting order shall, in case of the adjudication being for any reason revoked, be thenceforth null and void, in like manner, and with the like effect, and under the same qualifications as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Provided always, that after the adjudication of an act of insolvency in any of the cases aforesaid, the Court shall direct the Insolvent to file within a time to be named by the Court, and the said Insolvent is hereby directed and required to file accordingly, a schedule in the form in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, in the Court by which such adjudication shall have been pronounced; and the Court shall be at liberty to proceed thereupon in like manner as in the case of an Insolvent presenting a petition for relief under this Act.

16. In any case where a petition shall have been presented by an Insolvent Debtor as aforesaid, or an act of insolvency shall have been adjudged to have been committed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Court, after the filing of the schedule required by this Act, if, under the circumstances, it shall appear proper, to make an interim order for the protection of the Insolvent from arrest, and any such order may apply either to all the debts or liabilities mentioned in the said schedule, or to any of them, as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at such time as the Court shall direct; and any such order may be recalled and may be renewed as to the Court may appear proper; and any such order, when so made, shall protect the person to whom it shall be given from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt or liability to which such order shall apply within the limits of the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab respectively, or any other place in British India, and any person arrested or detained contrary to the tenor and effect of any such order shall be entitled to his discharge out of custody upon application to any Court or Judge which or who shall have power to set at large persons illegally detained in custody under the process by virtue of which such person shall have been

arrested or be so detained. Provided always, that no such order shall operate as a release or satisfaction of the debt or demand of any creditor, nor prejudice the right of any such creditor to arrest the Insolvent, whether he shall or not have been previously arrested for the same debt or demand, in case the order shall be recalled, or shall fall by reason of the petition of the Insolvent being dismissed, or the adjudication being reversed.

17. As soon as this Act shall come into operation, there shall be appointed by the Recorder at each of the said towns one person to each Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in each of the said towns respectively, to be the Official Assignee in all insolvencies, to be prosecuted in the said Court after this Act shall take effect, and every such Official Assignee shall at all times be, by virtue of such his appointment, and without any other assignment, an Assignee of every such Insolvent's estate and effects, together with any other Assignee or Assignees, or solely, according as there may or may not be then or afterwards any other Assignee or Assignees of such estate or effects.

18. Every such Official Assignee shall give such security, and shall be subject to such rules, and shall act in such manner, as the Recorder shall direct by any rules and orders to be transmitted to the Governor-General of India in Council, for his approbation, correction or revision; and all the moveable property and effects, and the rents and profits of all immoveable property, and the proceeds of sale of all the estate and effects of the Insolvent, shall in every case be possessed and received by such Official Assignee alone, save where it shall be expressly directed by the Court to be possessed and received by such Official Assignee and the special Assignee or Assignees (if any), which the said Court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct; and in all cases of such receipt and possession shall, within seven days, be paid, delivered, or transferred by such Official Assignee, or such Official Assignee and other Assignee or Assignees, as aforesaid, to, and be kept in deposit in such public Bank or other safe place of deposit, and be managed and dealt with as the Recorder shall have directed or may direct by any rules or orders to be transmitted to the Governor-General in Council for approbation, correction or revision in manner aforesaid.

19. At any time after the making of any such vesting order as aforesaid, or after any such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, if any creditor or creditors of any such insolvent trader as aforesaid shall be desirous that an Assignee or Assignees of the Insolvent's estate and effects shall be chosen by the creditors, he or they shall be at liberty to apply in writing, by petition to the Court, that such election shall take place; and thereupon a time and place for such election shall be appointed by the Court; and all

creditors whose debts amount to one hundred Rupees and upwards, who shall be included in the schedule as creditors, or who shall have proved their debts, shall be entitled to vote in such choice, and the choice shall be made by the major part in value of the creditors so entitled to vote; and the person or persons so elected shall be appointed by the Court a special Assignee or special Assignees of the estate of the said Insolvent; provided that any creditor shall be at liberty to give notice to any other person whose name is included in the schedule of the Insolvent as a creditor, but who shall not have proved his debt, to prove his debt before he shall be admitted to vote on such election, and in such case such party shall not be entitled to vote until he shall have proved his debt.

20. The Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court may, at any time, in case of the unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisdiction of the Court, incapacity or misconduct of any Official Assignee, or of any Assignee appointed by the Court on the election of the creditors, or for any other cause appearing to such Recorder sufficient, by his order annul such appointment, and thereupon, or in the case of the death of any such Official Assignee or other Assignee, another shall be appointed; provided that if it be the case of a chosen Assignee such appointment shall not be made unless some creditor or creditors shall apply in writing, by petition to the said Court, that an election of another person as Assignee may be had, and thereupon the Court shall proceed in all respects in like manner, and such election shall be made, conducted and declared in all respects in like manner, as is hereinbefore directed as to the election of Assignees by creditors, and no act or thing done prior to the order whereby such appointment is so vacated shall be annulled or in any way affected.

21. No remuneration whatever, whether in the shape of commission or otherwise, shall be received by any Assignee, except in the manner nor beyond the extent hereinafter allowed; (that is to say) the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court may allow a fair remuneration to the Assignee or Assignees out of the sum to be distributed as dividends, and make an order accordingly. Provided always, that such Recorder shall not have power to order any remuneration to be made to any Assignee or Assignees chosen by the creditors, unless the creditors shall at the time of the election declare that some remuneration is to be made to the Assignee or Assignees chosen by them, and at what rate such remuneration is to be made, and in such case such Recorder shall have power to reduce, but not to increase, the amount of such last mentioned remuneration.

22. On every appointment of a new Assignee, the estate, effects, rights and powers which would otherwise remain or be in the former Assignee or Assignees shall immediately, by virtue of such appointment, and without any conveyance or assignment in any case whatever, vest in the actual Assignee or Assignees, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of such Insolvent, in respect of and in proportion to

their respective debts, according to the provisions of this Act; and all books, papers, deeds and writings in any way relating to the estate and effects of the Insolvent shall be transferred to and deposited with such Assignee or Assignees as last aforesaid, and from time to time, on each change of Assignees, shall be transferred to the possession of the Assignee or Assignees for the time being of such Insolvent; and the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court shall have power to compel any Assignee or Assignees whose appointment may be vacated, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of any person once appointed such Assignee and deceased, to account for and deliver up all such estates and effects, books, papers, writings, deeds and all other evidences relating thereto, as shall have come to his or their hands, and the decision of the Court thereupon shall be final and conclusive. Whenever any Assignee shall die, or be removed from his office, and any other Assignee or Assignees shall be appointed as aforesaid, no suit brought or defended by him or them in the character of Assignee or Assignees shall be thereby abated, but upon the suggestion of each such death, removal or new appointment, such suit shall be prosecuted or defended in the name of the existing Assignee or Assignees, and any moveable and immoveable property, money and effects, vested in or possessed by any Official Assignee, shall not remain in him if he shall resign or be removed from his office, nor in his heirs, executors, or administrators in case of his death, but shall in every such case go to and be vested in his successor in office, by relation, from the time of his resignation, removal or death, as the case may be. Every such appointment of any Assignee other than the Official Assignee shall be entered of record of the said Court, and such notice thereof shall be published as the said Court shall direct. Every such Assignee so appointed shall be liable to the control of the Court, in like manner as any Officer of the said Court.

23. Every such Assignee as aforesaid shall with all convenient speed take possession, by himself, or by means of messengers of the Court, or by other fit and proper persons, of all the moveable and immoveable property and effects of the Insolvent of which immediate possession may be obtained, and shall use his best endeavours to seize, obtain, recover and reduce into possession, as speedily as possible, the rest of such property and effects, and all debts, claims and things in action, which by virtue of his appointment under this Act, and of the vesting order or adjudication aforesaid, he shall have been empowered to obtain, recover and get in.

24. After any such vesting order shall be made as aforesaid, no distress for rent due before such vesting order shall be made upon the goods and effects of the Insolvent; but the landlord or party to whom the rent may be due shall be entitled to prove, in respect of such rent, whether the same shall or not be inserted in the schedule of the Insolvent, and to receive a dividend in respect of the said rent, and shall not, unless the petition of such Insolvent be dismissed or the adjudication be reversed, be entitled to distrain for the said rent.

25. If any such Insolvent shall, at the time of filing his petition, or at the time of filing of the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency shall be made, by the consent and permission of the true owner thereof, have in his possession, order or disposition any goods or chattels whereof such Insolvent is reputed owner, or whereof he has taken upon him the sale, alteration or disposition as owner, the same shall be deemed to be the property of such Insolvent, so as to become vested in the Official Assignee of the Court by the order made in pursuance of this Act; provided that no assignment or transfer of any ship or vessel, or any share thereof, made as a security for any debt either by way of mortgage or assignment, duly registered according to the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force or hereafter to be passed, for the registering of British vessels, shall be invalidated or affected by reason of such possession, order or disposition of the same as aforesaid.

26. If any Insolvent who shall file his petition for his discharge under this Act, or who shall be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, shall voluntarily convey, assign, transfer, charge, deliver or make over any property, moveable or immoveable, security for money, bond, bill, note, money, property, goods or effects whatsoever, to any creditor or to any other person in trust for or to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of any creditor, every such conveyance, assignment, transfer, charge, delivery and making over, if made when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the date of the petition of such Insolvent, or of the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency may have proceeded, as the case may be, or if made with the view or intention, by the party so conveying, assigning, transferring, charging, delivering or making over, of petitioning the said Court for his discharge from custody under this Act, or of committing an act of insolvency, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against the Assignees of such Insolvent.

27. If any such Insolvent as aforesaid shall at any time before he shall have obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate hereinafter mentioned be entitled to or possessed of, in his own right, any Government stock, funds or annuities, or any of the stocks or shares in any public Company in British India, it shall be lawful for the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court, upon the application of any Assignee or any creditor of such Insolvent whose debt or demand against such Insolvent shall have been admitted or established in the matter of the said insolvency, whenever he shall deem fit so to do, to order all persons whose act or consent is thereto necessary to transfer the same into the name or names of such Assignee or Assignees as aforesaid; and all such persons whose act or consent is so necessary as aforesaid are hereby indemnified for all things

done or permitted pursuant to such order. Provided always, that in all transfers into the name or names of any such Assignee or Assignees, the transferee or transferees shall be described as Assignee or Assignees of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, and no dividend shall be paid to, nor any future transfer made by, any person, of any such stock, funds, annuities or shares, except under a power of attorney, in the usual form required for the receipt of dividends upon or transfer of such stock, funds, annuities and shares respectively, duly executed by such Assignee or Assignees, and attested by two credible witnesses, one of whom shall be an Officer of such Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors, and to which attestation the seal of such Court shall be affixed.

28. In case any person shall, after any such Insolvent shall have petitioned for his discharge under this Act, or have been adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, and before the said Insolvent shall have obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate as hereinafter mentioned, be possessed of or have under his power or control any property whatsoever of such Insolvent, other than any such Government stock, funds or annuities as aforesaid, or other than any of the stock or shares in any public Company within British India, or to which such Insolvent may be in any way entitled, either under any trust, express or implied, or otherwise held for his use and benefit, or in case any such person shall be at any such period indebted to such Insolvent, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of any Assignee or any creditor of such Insolvent whose debt or demand shall have been admitted or established in the matter of the said insolvency, to cause notice to be given to such person, directing him to hold and retain the said property till the Court shall make further order concerning the same; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Recorder sitting as Judge of such Court further to order such person to deliver over such property, and to pay such debts as aforesaid or any part thereof, to the Assignee or Assignees of the estate and effects of such Insolvent, for the general benefit of the creditors of such Insolvent; and such delivery and payment shall be made accordingly in obedience to such order, and such person shall by such payment and delivery, so made in pursuance of such order of such Recorder, be discharged in respect of such property and debts against all persons whatsoever.

29. If any such Insolvent as aforesaid shall, at any time before he shall obtain his discharge in the nature of a certificate as hereinafter mentioned, hold any public office, appointment or benefice, Civil, Military or Ecclesiastical, not saleable, or shall be in any situation or employment whatsoever in respect of which he shall receive any salary or emolument, or shall be in the receipt of any pension, then it shall be lawful for the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court to order the said Insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts therefrom to his Assignee as such Recorder shall think right, and all saleable offices, appointments or benefices shall vest, by virtue of the vesting order as aforesaid, in the

Official Assignee in trust for the creditors of such Insolvent as aforesaid.

30. It shall be lawful for the Assignee or Assignees, with the leave of the Court first obtained, upon application to such Court, and by and with such notice to such creditors as it shall think fit to direct, to take such reasonable part of any debts due to the Insolvent as may by composition be gotten, in full discharge of such debts, and to submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the Assignee or Assignees and any other person or persons for, or on account or by reason of any thing relating to the estate and effects of such Insolvent.

31. It shall be lawful for the Assignee or Assignees, with leave of the Court first obtained, to commence, prosecute or defend any suits which the Insolvent might have commenced and prosecuted or defended, and to defray the costs to which he may be put in respect of such suits out of the proceeds of the estate and effects of the Insolvent; and if there be any partner of the Insolvent who shall not have joined in the petition, it shall be lawful for the Court to authorize the Assignee to join such partner with himself as plaintiff in such suit; and if such partner shall execute any release of the debt or demand for which such suit is brought, the release shall be void: Provided always, that such partner, if he shall take no part in the prosecution or defence of such suit, shall not be liable to pay costs in respect of the same; and it shall be lawful for the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court, upon the application of such partner, to direct that he may receive so much of the proceeds of such suit as the Court shall direct.

32. All powers vested in any such Insolvent which he might lawfully execute for his benefit shall be and are hereby vested in the Assignee or Assignees of his moveable and immoveable property by virtue of this Act, to be executed by such Assignee or Assignees for the benefit of his creditors.

33. The Assignee or Assignees shall with all convenient speed make sales of the property and effects of the Insolvent: Provided nevertheless, that the Court shall have full power and authority, upon the application of any Insolvent or any creditor or mortgagee of such Insolvent, to delay or postpone the sale of any property, and to make such other order respecting the same as to the Court shall seem meet.

34. And whereas Insolvents may be entitled to annuities for their own lives, or other uncertain interests, or to reversionary or contingent interests, or may have made advances of money for the cultivation of lands, or may be interested

in property in other ways; under such circumstances that an immediate sale and payment of their debts may be very prejudicial to them and to their creditors, and it may be proper in some cases to defer the sale of their property or some parts thereof, and to put it under temporary management, or to authorize the raising of money by way of mortgage or otherwise for payment of the debts or part of the debts of an Insolvent, and for defraying the expenses attending the execution of this Act, instead of selling for such purpose; in all such cases it shall be lawful for the Court at any time to take into consideration all circumstances affecting any property of the Insolvent which shall have been vested under the provisions of this Act, and if it shall appear to the Court that it would be reasonable to make any special order touching the same, it shall be lawful for such Court so to do, and to direct that so much of the said property as it may be expedient not to sell immediately according to the provisions of this Act shall not be so sold, and from time to time to order and direct in what manner such property shall be managed for the benefit of the creditors of such Insolvent, until the same can be properly sold, or until payment of such creditors be effected according to the provisions of this Act, and to make such order touching the sale or disposition or management of such property as to the Court may seem reasonable and beneficial, and upon such terms and conditions with respect to the allowance of interest on debts not bearing interest, or other circumstances, as to such Court shall seem just; and if it shall appear that the debts of any such Insolvent can be discharged by means of money raised by way of mortgage or otherwise on any of the said property of the said Insolvent, instead of raising the same by sale, it shall be lawful for the Court so to order, and to give all necessary directions for such purpose, and generally to direct all things which may be proper for the discharge of the debts of such Insolvent in such manner as may be most consistent with the interest of such Insolvent and of his creditors.

35. The Assignee or Assignees shall keep

Assignees to keep accounts of the estates of the Insolvents, with liberty for creditors to inspect the same.

accounts of the property, debts and credits of such Insolvent, whether separate or joint, and of all property of the Insolvent received by him or them, and all payments made by him or them, which accounts any creditor shall be at liberty to inspect at all seasonable times, and it shall be lawful for the Court to summon the Assignee or Assignees before it, and require him or them to produce all books, papers, deeds, writings and other documents in his or their possession relating to the matters of such insolvency, and upon his or their default, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue an attachment or attachments against the party or parties so making default, and to cause such Assignee or Assignees to be brought before it and to commit such Assignee or Assignees to prison until he or they shall submit to the Court by which he or they shall have been summoned.

36. If any Assignee shall knowingly retain

Penalty on Assignee improperly dealing with Insolvent's estate.

in his hands for his own benefit, or employ for his own benefit, or knowingly permit any Co-Assignee so to retain or employ any sum, part of the estate of the Insolvent, or shall knowingly omit to invest or pay or deposit any money or other property in the manner in which it may be his duty for the

time being, according to law, to invest, pay or deposit the same, every such Assignee shall, besides being liable to be removed therefor from his office of Assignee for misconduct, be liable to be charged in his accounts with such sum as shall be equal to interest at the rate of twelve *per centum per annum* on the amount or value of such money or property, or if any higher interest shall have in fact been made, then to the extent of the interest actually made, and five *per centum per annum* in addition thereto on all such money or property, for the time during which he shall have so retained or employed the same, or permitted the same to be so retained or employed as aforesaid, or during which he shall have so neglected to invest or deposit the same as aforesaid; and the Court is hereby required to charge every such Assignee in his accounts accordingly, and the amount so charged shall constitute a debt from him to such estate; and if any Assignee indebted to the estate of which he is such Assignee in respect of money so retained or employed by him as aforesaid, become insolvent, his discharge under the provisions of this Act shall only have the effect of freeing his person from arrest and imprisonment on account of such debt; but his future effects, excepting the wearing apparel, bedding and other hereinbefore mentioned articles excepted out of the operation of the vesting order aforesaid, and not exceeding the value hereinbefore limited in that behalf, shall remain liable for so much of his debts to the estate of which he was Assignee, as shall not be paid by dividends under such insolvency, together with interest for the whole amount at the rate of five *per centum per annum*.

37. After the petition and schedule of any

After petition and schedule filed, and adjudication of an act of insolvency, notice to be given to creditors, and published.

Insolvent shall have been filed in the Court, and after any such adjudication of an act of insolvency shall have been pronounced as aforesaid, the Court shall cause notice thereof to be given to any creditor of the Insolvent at whose suit he may be detained in custody, or the attorney or agent of such creditor, and to the other creditors resident within British India as the Court shall direct; and notice to the like effect shall be twice at least published in the Official Gazette, and the Court in such notice shall appoint a day and place for the hearing by the Recorder sitting as Judge of such Court, of the matters of the petition of such Insolvent, and for hearing any other applications in the matter of the insolvency.

38. Upon the day so appointed by the Court

Course of proceeding on hearing.

as aforesaid for such hearing as aforesaid, or on any future day to which such hearing may be adjourned, it shall be lawful for the Insolvent, and for any creditor of the Insolvent, as the case may require, to be heard, either by himself or by Counsel, in support of or in opposition to the petition of the Insolvent, or on any other application relating to the Insolvent or his estate; and it shall also be lawful for the Recorder sitting as Judge of such Court on those or any other occasions, and from time to time as often as occasion may require, to order any Insolvent who is in custody to be brought before him, and to summon any Insolvent who shall not be in custody, and the wife of any Insolvent, and any other person, whether a creditor or not, who may be

known or suspected to have any of the estate or effects of the Insolvent in his or her possession, or any person who may be suspected to be indebted to the Insolvent, or any person who is believed to be capable of giving any information respecting the estate and effects of such Insolvent, or respecting his acts, dealings or conduct, or any information which will more easily enable the Court to dispose of the estate and effects of the Insolvent for the benefit of his creditors; and it shall also be lawful for the Court to examine any Insolvent or his wife or any other such person, whether a creditor or not, in the same way as any other witnesses are examined in the Courts established under the said Act No. XXI of 1863 in any suits, or according to any rules which may be made for the practice of the said Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors respectively, or for giving effect to this Act, in the manner which is herein prescribed: Provided always, that every witness summoned to attend before the Court shall have his necessary expenses tendered to him in like manner as is required by the Code of Civil Procedure upon service of summons to a witness in a suit.

39. In all cases where any creditor or other person shall be prevented or hindered from attending the Court, by reason of sickness or infirmity, or the distance of his residence, or other reasonable cause, to be admitted by the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive the affidavit or solemn affirmation of such creditor or other person, and also, if the Court shall think fit, to permit interrogatories to be filed for the examination or cross-examination of any such person.

40. When any petition shall have been presented under this Act by an Insolvent, or any adjudication of an act of insolvency shall have been pronounced as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any person to whom any such Insolvent shall be indebted or liable in respect of any debt or demand which would have entitled such person to be inserted as a creditor in the schedule of such Insolvent, to make claim upon the estate of such Insolvent, and to prove his debt or demand, whether due by such Insolvent solely or jointly with any other person or persons; and such persons shall be entitled to and receive a dividend thereon rateably with the other creditors of the said Insolvent, although the name of such creditor may have been wholly omitted by the said Insolvent in his or her schedule, or may have been inserted for a smaller amount than the debt or demand really due to such person; and where any objection to the existence or amount of such debt or demand shall be made by such Insolvent, or any creditor, the Recorder sitting as Judge of the Court shall hear the same, and may make such order thereon as may seem just.

41. When there has been mutual credit given to the Insolvent and any other person or persons, one debt or demand may be set against the other.

42. All such debts, dues and claims as might be proved under a fiat of Bankruptcy bearing even date with the Insolvent's petition, or the adjudication

(as the case may be), according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to Bankrupts," or any other Statute or Statutes now in force or hereafter to be passed relating to Bankrupts, may also be proved as is hereinbefore mentioned, in the same manner and subject to the like deductions, conditions and provisions, as in the said Statutes are or may be set forth and prescribed.

43. Whenever it shall appear to the Court, either by the accounts of any Assignee or Assignees, or otherwise, to be probable that a dividend may be beneficially made amongst the creditors, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a day for the purpose of making a dividend, and to cause notice thereof to be given, in such manner as it shall direct; and on the day appointed the Assignee or Assignees shall deliver in, upon oath or solemn affirmation, as the case may be, a true statement in writing of all money received by him or by them respectively, and when, and on what account, and how the same have been employed; and the Court shall examine such statement, and compare the receipts with the payments, and shall ascertain what balances, if any, have been from time to time in the hands of such Assignee or Assignees respectively; and on the said day all parties interested shall be heard, and all objections to the schedule of the Insolvent, and to the accounts or conduct of the Assignee or Assignees; and any claims of any creditors which shall not have been previously determined shall be heard and determined either by such Court immediately, or on a reference to some Officer of the Court; and it shall be lawful for the Court to examine the Insolvent, the Assignees, and any witnesses, either on oath or affirmation, and either at that time to declare a dividend, and to direct that the same shall be paid by the Assignee or Assignees, or to postpone such declaration or direction of the same until a further hearing, and to make such order as shall be just.

44. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the Court to order any dividend to be made amongst the joint creditors out of the separate estate until the separate creditors shall have been paid in full, nor to order any dividend to be made to the separate creditors out of the joint estate until all the joint creditors shall have been paid in full; in which latter case it shall be lawful for the Court to order such dividend to be made among the separate creditors out of such interest in the joint estate as such Insolvent shall appear to be entitled to.

45. Provided always, that unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Recorder sitting as Judge of such Court that all the property of the Insolvent is situate, and all the debtors and creditors resident, within British India, then, until the expiration of twelve months from a notice to be published in the *London Gazette* of the petition or adjudication of or against any Insolvent as hereinafter is mentioned, the Assignee or Assignees shall reserve